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COVER at Rs. 5 each.
TUBE at Rs. 2-12 each.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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The only high grade COVER
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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 104 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Ton
7th May	Salsette ..	3000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Kashmir ..	9000	.....	.....
21st "	Salsette ..	3000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia ..	7000	.....	.....
4th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	.....
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
25th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	.....
2nd July	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagoya ..	7000	.....	.....
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Khiva ..	9000	.....	.....
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
22nd April	Novara ..	7000	Morea * ..	11000
6th May	Malta ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th "	Nagoya ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
15th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
2nd May	Lunga ..	Karachi Coasting.
3rd "	Sangola	Singapore and Hongkong
8th "	Ghasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
9th "	Palamcotta	E and S Africa via Mormugao and Parebunder

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage ay be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment !

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham ..	A & C	7500		27th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	680
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

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Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

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MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kollapith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sunderarajan Warrior.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	18th April	1st May
Suzuka Maru	S. Kusunbiki	5280	21st April	30th April
Yamashiro Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	1st May	14th May
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4622	5th May	18th May
Fokomi Maru	U. Tanaka	4412	15th May	27th May
Hayori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	16th May	26th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Saigon Maru	4354	Y Yamamoto	1st May	11th May
Kanya Maru	4499	T. Fuchiwami	11th May	21st May
Indo Maru ..	5311	Y. Somekawa	24th May	6th June

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2034 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account beween the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.'	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	China)
Penang	Sourabaya	
Puket	Saigon	
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

[redacted] ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not less than Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 3349

INDIAN MUSIC Vocal and Instrumental (on Harmonium, Sitar and Dilruba) imparted at reasonable fees at residence. Highest credentials. Proficiency according to aptitude. Prospectus from Box No. 837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4001

WANTED

WANTED.—SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST good prospects for capable hand. Apply to Box No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1070

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY PURELY European Nurse, experienced, and able take first baby from the month.—Apply with references to Mrs. H. FREDERICKSON, Nursing Home, Kasauli. 1082

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils for French Class. Twice a week Rs. 12, three times Rs. 18 per month Quick and thorough Tuition. Address:—M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1090

FOR SALE

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695.

FOR SALE—ERARD COTTAGE PIANO, in good order. Price Rs. 300. No offers. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box No. 10 A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1049

FOR SALE—A Packed Consignment of ENGLISH RIBBED GLASS about 40,000 square feet in cut sizes of 36" by 18" and 24" by 18" all 3/16" thick. For prices and further particulars apply to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & SONS, Contractors, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay. 4005

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. S Gents Tan Box Calf Oxford Walking Shoes, leather quarter lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Sizes 6 to 10. Comfort and durability combined. Price Rs. 6/4 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—280 pairs R 74, Ladies Tan Box Oxford Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles screwed. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 only. Sale price Rs. 2/12 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,

612-6 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET.—One on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO LET—UPPER FLAT Banaji's Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road. Apply F. J. BATLIBOI, Forjett Street, Tardeo. 4002

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3661

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, out. houses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

THE Institute will re-open and new classes will be formed on MONDAY, 26th June, 1916.

The courses of instructions are (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3 Textile Manufacture, (4) Technical Chemistry including special training in (a) Oil extraction, purification, deodorisation, etc., (b) The Manufacture of Soaps and Candles, (c) The Manufacture of Paints and Varnishes, (d) Foods and Drugs analysis, (e) Textile and Tinctorial Chemistry, and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Each Course covers a period of four years.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the result of the Annual Examinations.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before Saturday, June 5th, stating the courses of instruction they desire to take. No Candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time.

All applicants will be examined on the 21st June, 1916, at the Institute and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The Examination will commence at 10 a.m. (S. T)., and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

(a) English Composition ... A short essay.
(b) Drawing ... Copying from the Blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic ... as at Matriculation.
(d) Algebra ... as at Matriculation.
(e) Natural Science ... Chemistry as at Matriculation.

The following are the approximate number of available vacancies:—

(1) Mechanical Engineering	30
(2) Electrical Engineering	30
(3) Textile Manufacture	30
(4) Technical Chemistry	20
(5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	20

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of any University will be exempted from this examination.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Calendar of the Institute which will be forwarded on receipt of twelve annas or per V.P.P. for thirteen annas on applying to the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

3977

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WANTED 50,000 CASES (MORE OR LESS).

SPECIFICATION.

(1) Cases each to hold two ordinary Kerosine tins.

(2) Cases are to be fully equal to the sealed sample on view from 10 a.m. to 12 noon daily in the Embarkation Supply Officer's Office.

The inside measurements:—

1 ft. 7 inches.
0 ft. 9½ inches.
1 ft. 2 inches.

Cases to be of sound, clean deal or other good wood, free from knots or cracks amounting to a defect.

The sides, top and bottom not less than 5/8 inch thick and the ends ¾ inch thick. Battens 2½ inch wide by 5/8 inch thick are to be firmly nailed right round each end of case box as in the sample.

Not more than three pieces of wood to be used for each side and not more than two pieces in each top bottom or end. At least six nails to be used in the end of each top, bottom or side.

No nails to project into box and all nails to be hammered home true and straight.

Boxes to be delivered with the lids loose, and not nailed on, but properly fitting.

Failure to observe these conditions will entail the rejection of the boxes.

The contract will extend over the ensuing quarter and the first delivery will be required within a week of placing the contract.

Not more than 6,000 boxes will be called for in any one week, but the contractor must be prepared to supply 1,000 boxes a day if required. And deficiency may be made up from other sources, at the contractor's risk and cost.

Tenders to be addressed to the Embarkation Supply Officer, No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Docks, and to reach him by 12 noon on May 5th, 1916.

No. W. S. C./3539.
Embarkation Supply Office,
Alexandra Dock, Shed No. 7,
Bombay, 30th April, 1916. 3995

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB.

DIRECTORY OF GRADUATES.

GRADUATES of the Punjab University are asked to communicate to the Secretary, Panjab University Appointments Board, University Hall, Lahore, the following information about themselves:—Name in full; Year of First Panjab Degree; Panjab and other University Degrees; Honorific Titles (if any); Address and Occupation.

This notice does not apply to Registered Graduates or those who have already been communicated with through their Department.

In order to assist the University in keeping its list of graduates up to date, signed statements notifying the decease of any of its graduates may also kindly be sent.

A. C. WOOLNER.
Registrar.

Senate Hall, Lahore,
April 29th, 1916. 3992

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to confirm the Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Wednesday, the 12th April, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE.
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 19th April, 1916. 3927

NIPPON MENKWA KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that our office has been removed from Taj Building, Hornby Road, to Carlton Building, Outram Road, from 1st of May, 1916. 4008

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai BACHOOBAI, widow and administratrix of the estate of ARDESIR FRAMJI PIR has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore claiming to have any right, title or interest thereon either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, charge, gift, inheritance, bequest or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at 115, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed and all such claims if any will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate within the Fort of Bombay in Golwad Street or Gola Lane containing by admeasurement 60 feet in length and eight feet in breadth at the front part and 12 feet in breadth at the rear part and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the house of Merwanji Shapurji Carpenter on or towards the West by the public street on or towards the North partly by a passage for the Halalkore and partly by the house of Hormusji Shapurji Pastakia and on or towards the South by the King Lane and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A No. 2564 and Street No. 28 and by Collector of Land Revenue as stated in the title deed under Old No. 471 and New No. 5557 and as stated in the Collectors bill for ground rent under Old No. 589 New No. 6250 Old Survey Nos. 958-979 and New Survey Nos. 2275 at present in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1916.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
3934 Attorneys for the purchaser.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. USUFALLY ADAMJI EBRAHIMJI and KAMAILJI ADAMJI EBRAHIMJI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. RAHIMTOOLA ABDUL RAHIM and ABDULA ABDUL RAHIM, the executors and trustees of the late HAJI HARON SIDICK. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 115, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Pakmodia Street Grant Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 229 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1,174, 1,210, 1,211, 1,212 New Nos. 8,337 8,376 and 8,377 Old Survey Nos. 1158, 1-1158, 1157 and 1156 and New Survey Nos. 4523, 4522 and 4521 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6973, 3948 and Street Nos. 131, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and bounded on or towards the East by the Road and on or towards the West by Pakmodia Street on or towards the North by the Grant Road and on or towards the South by the Bapty Road.

Dated this 1st day of May 1916.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAH & Co.,
4004 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 216 of 1916.

Re CHAGANDAS & Co., a firm, carrying on business at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, Bombay ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 18th day of April, 1916, against the said Insolvents has been this day annulled.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1916.

P. B. PATEL.
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of May, 1916. 4006

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for carting materials from Poona Railway Station to Poona Store, Bhatghar and Diva.

Forms of tenders and specifications can be obtained from the accountant of this office on any day except Sundays and Holidays on payment of Rupee one in cash.

The tenders should reach this office on or before the 20th May, 1916, and should be accompanied by Rs. 25, as earnest money.

No tender form will be issued after 20th May, 1916.

C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.

Bhatghar, 29th April, 1916. 4007

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

COMMISSION AGENTS

[redacted]

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO [redacted] VISION MERCHANTS!

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES JAMS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 2nd May, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, by order of an office concerned and on account and at the risk Messrs. S. A. Kassim, Army Contractor Poona a fresh consignment of.

20 cases household jam of Messrs. Southwell and Co., Ltd., received per S. S. Colaba.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 691.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY, the 5th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Season Blackwood Indian Handworked Furniture Real Old Indian Open Carved Blackwood Double Bedstead, specially selected and made to order High Class neat polished Household Furniture by well-known makers, Messrs. Devji Canji, Roberts and others, lovely Chesterfield Sofas and Chairs, solid Iron Framed Baby Cottage Piano by H. Peters Leipzig American Church Organ with Cabinet and 11 stops, English Glass Fronted Miniature Brougham with sound and quiet Arab horse and Harness, complete, etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 5th May, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their offices, at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (first floor, opposite the Oak Lane, where the furniture has been arranged for auction), the speciallly selected very seasoned blackwood Indian handworked carved furniture consisting of rich tich centre tables, tea tables, jardineer stands real old artistic Indian open carved blackwood double bedstead, specially ordered rich household and office furniture by the well-known makers Messrs. Devji Canji, Roberts and others, consisting of seasoned blackwood dining tables, mirrored sideboards by Roberts, dining chairs, specially selected very lovely baby Chesterfield sofas, Chesterfield easy chairs, complete drawing room and sitting room suites of sofas and chairs, artistic cabinets, cosy corner sofa cabinets, sweet-toned lovely solid iron framed baby cotage Piano by H. Peters, Leipzig, sweet-toned rich American Church organ, with cabinets and 11 stops, English gramophones with selected records, roll top office table and revolving chairs by Roberts, revolving book stands, rich teapoys, mirrored hatstands, rich porcelain old China jars, selected English family Herald Volumes and novels, specially selected designed bedroom, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, rich oliograph pictures, rich jail made durrie carpets, wearing apparels, rich glass procelain and platedware. etc., etc.

Also one rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature brougham with sound and strong chestnut Arab quiet in harness together with harness.

The property of Dr. P. J. L. D'Souza, including that of a Government European Officer.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P.S.—The horse has been medically certified to be sound and strong.

The brougham and horse can be seen at the offices of the Auctioneers between 4 and 6 p.m. (S. T.).

The property of another Gentleman:—1 American wagon or four wheeled Bughy with rubber tyred wheels, seat at the back for sais by Studebaker of New York, very light and strong in perfect condition, never having been used.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BRAND NEW SAFES.

An Opportunity to Secure Really High Class, Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron Well-known "Tosh" Safes, Fitted ith equally strong Tosh Special and Lever Locks and Secret Contrivances.

On FRIDAY, the 5th May, at 2-30 p.m., S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Aucioners, will sell by Public Auction, without reserve and to the highest bidder at their Rooms, at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (first floor, opposite the Oak Lane), a consignment of Brand New Safes from the well-known Safe Manufacturers, Messrs. Tosh and Coy., just received, consisting of the following very high class fire and burglar resisting bent iron safes, fitted with "Tosh," 8 Lever Locks and secret contrivanced drawers:—

1 iron safe 34 inches by 24in. by 24in.
1 iron safe 28 inches by 22in. by 22in.
1 iron safe, 24 inches by 20in. by 18in.
1 iron safe, 22 inches by 18in. by 18in.
1 iron safe, 18 inches by 15in. by 15in.

The above safes are on view.

P.S.—The above sale affords one more opportunity to disappointed buyers at the last Auction Sale, on the 6th April.

MEHTA, and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction in the godown in Budri Building at Oos Gully Mandvie by order of Khan Bahadur Hormasji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla and on account and at the risk of Haji Salay Mahomed Oomer Javeri.

30 Bales each 400 Pieces Gunny Bags No. 2, 44 by 25 inches 2 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance will have to be paid and the bales taken delivery of the next day.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAST TWO WEEKS OF

THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE

33rd and 34th Episodes

ALSO

THE POMP OF EARTH

10th Drama of Who Pays?

AND

PATHES' ANIMATED GAZETTE

LOOK OUT FOR

THE NEAL OF THE NAVY

The Great American Serial in 14 chapters of 2 parts each

FEATURING THE BEAUTIFUL

LILLIAN LORRAINE

and depicting some most wonderful scenes.

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Matinee—Saturday and Sunday—5 p. m.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

FROM SATURDAY, 6th MAY.

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.

By special request.

2 POPULAR SERIALS TOGETHER 8 PARTS WEEKLY.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY & BROKEN COIN. EACH 4 PARTS.

24 CASH PRIZES 24 IN RS. 2,000

FROM

SATURDAY, 29th INST.

DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS.

4,000 FEET.

DETECTIVE DRAMA

AND

SUBMARINE 6/7

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS K. A. READY-MONEY & CO.

Auctioneers,

Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE PURCHASERS.

AUCTION SALE of very handsome Teak and Blackwood furniture by well known makers, Iron Safes, Cash Boxes, Gold and Silver ornaments, Diamond and Ruby and Emerald Jewellery, etc.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 3rd instant at their auction rooms opposite Bank of Bombay handsome furniture by order of a furniture merchant such as single and double almirahs, dumbwaiters, hatstands, fancy writing tables, cushion chairs, easy-chairs, teapoys, washing and dressing tables, drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, cash boxes, leather sofas, etc.

Jewellery such as Brilliant rings, earring, diamond and emerald roses, pearl bangles, raifuls, necklaces, etc.

By order of the concerned:—3 made-to-order iron safes, in seperate lots.

On account and risk of the first purchaser Tribhowandas Mangaldas in the auction sale of 20th April one Brilliant ring.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS-DAY TUESDAY, and 2nd instant at 4 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the properties Nos. 446, 448-50, 452-54 and 456-58 situate at Abdul Rehman Street.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid.

BENNETT, and Co.,

Bombay 2nd May, 1916.

Kirloskar Sangit Dramatic Company.

RIPON THEATRE
CORNER GRANT ROAD

WILL PRESENT:—

at 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday, 2nd May 1916

Markets being closed on account of Amavasya.

The well-known Sangit Drama in Urdu

TAJEWAPHA

Again, at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, 3rd May 1916 at the special desire of their Patrons will stage

The famous Social Play

DAMBHASPHOTA

(Imposters exposed)

and at 9 p.m. on Saturday, 6th May 1916

also

At 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 7th May 1916

The New Sangit Pouranik Drama

By Mr. Kholhatkar

SUNDOPSUND

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD,

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
Mazagon Road, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers.
Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Works Telephone No. 2154
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

WE ARE IMPORTERS

of the best kinds of

PROVISIONS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET REQUISITES, Etc., Etc.

Our Special Attention to MOFUSSIL ORDERS

DINSHAW & Co.,

General Tobacconists, Provision Merchants and Commision Agents.

No. 1, Retem Mansion, Colaba Causeway

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-45

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

TO-NIGHT! BANDMAN VARIETIES! TO-NIGHT!

THE DICK DOROTHY TRIO

Whirlwind Dancers. The Acme of Grace, Beauty and Splendour from The Hippodrome, London.

CHARLES CHAPLIN! CHARLES CHAPLIN!

In a screaming knockout. "CHAMPION CHARLIE".

Chaplin as a prize-fighter. The most uproariously funny film ever made.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES! EXCELSIOR PICTURES! EXCELSIOR PICTURES!

Always the best of everything! Our Motto:—"ALWAYS the BEST."

Pathe Frere's Newest and Best Coloured Masterpiece.

4,000 Feet **"FOR LOVE OF A MAID"** 4,000 Feet

Starring Jackie Saunders. The New Cinema Star. A Beautiful Love story of a Girl of the Wilds. Magnificently Coloured Stereoscopic Photography. A TRIUMPH in Plot, Acting, Scenery and Colouring.

The EXCELSIOR FOR ARTISTS and FILMS Direct from LONDON.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

AT 6-45 & 10 P. M.

LAUGHTER EVERY NIGHT!

A Superb Comedy in 5 Acts:—

"FATHER AND THE BOYS."

The old man's two sons did not take to work and so he carried the whole burden of business. A young lady, who has a share in a gold-mine, entered the scene and with her fascinations induced the old man to take pleasures. She took him with her to her goldmine. The scenes showing the change in the old man's career and the incidents in connection with it are exceedingly amusing.

THE DISPLAY OF LATEST FASHIONS IN A CINEMA IS PREDOMINANT IN THIS FILM.

There is a second comic:—

"LOST THREE TEETH"

Lizzie, the Bombay film favourite, is this time in trouble owing to her having lost her artificial teeth as she was going to put the finishing touch to her bridal attire. The scenes leading upto her recovery of them are very laughable.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

NOTE:—Any patron who can prove that he has not laughed throughout the performance will be given a handsome prize.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEXT WEEK!

The greatest film ever produced in America:—

COMING

The Greatest Photo play Treat Ever Shown in this City

"JEWEL"

The Cameo of the Films. Adapted from Motion Picture from the book by Clara Louise Burnham.

With dainty

ELLA HALL

A Child's Play for Grown Ups. A Grown Ups play for Children.

5 Acts—"Simply Exquisite"

BROADWAY UNIVERSAL FEATURES

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft.
Mon.	1	m 11 9	28 3	1	m 4 24	15 6
		10 54a	26 8		4 58a	18 7
Tues.	2	m 11 46	28 5	2	m 4 57	15 3
		11 27a	26 6		5 35a	18 8
Wed.	3	m 0 21	28 5	3	m 5 29	15 2
		11 59a	26 3		6 10a	18 11
Thur.	4	0 54a	28 2	4	m 6 0	15 5
					6 43a	19 2
Fri.	5	m 0 31	25 11	5	m 6 39	15 9
		1 25a	27 9		7 14a	19 6
Sat.	6	m 1 3	25 5	6	m 6 59	16 4
		1 57a	27 2		7 48a	19 11
Sun.	7	m 1 36	24 11	7	m 7 23	17 0
		2 31a	26 7		8 28a	20 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April		Sunrise		Sunset
May	1 (Monday)	,,	6h. 11m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,,	2 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 11m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,,	3 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,,	4 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 10m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,,	5 (Friday)	,,	6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,,	6 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,,	30 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter April 25th, 4h. 8.3m. a.m.; New Moon May 2nd, 10h. 58-9m. a.m.; First quarter May 10th, 2h. 17.1m. p.m.; Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41-3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 1st May 1916, was 30.040 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

OUTLINE OF SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 29.

Apropos the report regarding compulsory primary education in the Mysore State, enquiries show that a scheme for compulsory primary education has been under consideration of the Durbar for some years past and special regulations have been passed for that purpose. For the last two years the Durbar has been giving partial effect to the scheme in selected areas in some districts. These areas have now been largely increased and from the 1st of July compulsory education will be enforced in 27 centres, which are distributed throughout all the districts of the province. These centres are either municipal areas or populous rural places. School committees of local gentlemen have been appointed in these areas to supervise compulsory education.

The Elementary Education Regulation, under which the scheme is worked out, provides that in these selected areas parents and guardians are required to send their children between the ages of 7 and 11 and no person is allowed to employ a child between these ages. Exemptions from school attendance are allowed on reasonable cases, as in the case of boys receiving private education or suffering from sickness or in the case of those who are unable to attend during the agricultural season. Government may also exempt any particular community from the provisions of this Regulation. A penalty of fine not exceeding Rs. 2 or Rs. 10, if the offence is repeated, is laid down in the case of parents who do not send their children to school within the prescribed ages and a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 in the case of those who employ children. It is expected that more centres will be added soon.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

Thunderstorms have given nearly general rain in the North-West Frontier Province. Local falls occurred in Kashmir, Assam and South Burma. Drosh had one inch, Victoria Point one and a half. The temperature is low in East Baluchistan and the hills surrounding the North Punjab, but it is somewhat higher than usual in North-East India and Central Burma.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the North-West Frontier Province.

SIMLA, May 1.

Local falls of rain have occurred in Kashmir, Assam, South Burma and south Madras; the only large amount, one inch, at Tavoy. The temperature is low in North-west India, high in Central Burma and most of North-east India.

Forecast:—Increase in Assam, north Punjab and surrounding hills, an extension into Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately cloudel elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab; night temperature is also below normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in defect both during the day and at night in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Central India West and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the south-eastern districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—A few thundershowers have occurred in Malabar. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the central parts of the country.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Malabar. A few dust or thunder-storms are possible in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 1st of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total to 1st November last to date.	Departure, 1st November last.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	84.7	68.0	64	..	7.31	—3.63
Do. (30th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	89.5	73.6	53	..	5.44	1.37
Do. (30th)	92.1	75.3	59	..	9.36	5.66
Muskat	91.3	78.9	79	..	9.36	5.66
Do. (30th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.4	67.5	44	..	0.88	—0.33
Rawalpindi	89.0	63.8	28	..	7.02	—2.17
Lahore	98.2	72.0	32	..	1.62	—2.74
Hissar	103.8	69.4	16	..	0.65	..
Ambala	103.7	72.1	17	..	1.48	—4.43
Delhi	102.9	79.0	21	..	1.71	—1.46
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.8	77.4	16	..	0.70	—1.12
Mainpuri	108.5	73.9	19	..	1.02	—1.51
Jhansi	108.4	81.6	17	..	0.58	—1.37
Cawnpore	107.8	78.9	30	..	0.60	—1.62
Allahabad	103.9	77.5	25	..	1.01	—1.27
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	97.7	62.8	35	..	0.05	—1.20
Karachi	96.5	72.9	21	..	0.20	—1.39
Ajmer	100.2	76.0	8	..	0.13	—1.37
Jaipore	103.5	74.2	13	..	0.33	—1.30
Kotah	105.8	81.0	9	..	0.03	—1.26
Mount Abu	83.2	68.4	14	..	0	—1.31
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	102.8	76.9	47	..	..	—0.55
Dwarka	78.7	78.7	59	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval	84.1	72.9	54	..	..	—0.48
Rajkot	105.4	72.1	22	..	..	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para	103.0	78.8	50	..	0.13	—3.56
Surat	102.3	76.3	53	..	..	—3.39
Ahmedabad	109.0	77.3	22	..	..	—2.43
Deesa	109.0	76.6	16	..	..	—0.54
Neemuch	98.6	74.0	33	..	0.08	—0.84
Indore	101.3	73.1	48	0.02	1.21	0.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.8	78.3	22	..	1.09	—1.77
Saugor	100.8	82.8	14	..	1.27	—1.35
Hoshangabad	104.9	80.4	38	..	1.49	—0.42
Khandwa	107.0	78.3	22	..	0.82	—3.48
Akola	110.3	79.7	23	..	2.00	—2.21
Amraoti	109.3	81.1	20	..	1.02	—1.23
Nagpur	107.6	78.9	28	..	1.49	—1.59
Chanda	110.1	80	25	..	0.92	—2.52
Raipur	107.7	81.9	24	..	1.25	—1.61
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.3	73.5	83	..	0.18	—0.52
Ratnagiri	88.1	79.1	80	..	0.81	—0.03
Mormugao	88.2	78.7	78	..	1.39	—0.68
Karwar	89.3	77.0	84	..	1.12	—1.38
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.4	78 3	14	..	0.18	—0.83
Ahmednagar	103.4	78.1	18	..	3.62	1.83
Poona	104.4	73.7	36	..	0.33	—1.43
Sholapur	107.8	79.5	27	..	1.27	—0.96
Bijapur	103.6	77.2	35	..	0.58	—1.70
Belgaum	98.7	68.5	69	..	2.61	—1.44
Ahmedabad	104.7	80.5	17	..	2.64	0.31
Nizamabad (Indur).	107.8	84.2	22	..	1.03	—1.77
Hyderabad	103.8	81.5	48	..	3.69	0 47
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.3	80.0	69	..	8.56	3.58
Calicut	90.8	79.7	76	..	13.98	3.00
Cochin	92.7	82.7	82	0.43	14.37	—2.40
Colombo	87.0	73.6	94	2.17	43.54	5.27
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.8	80.2	73	..	20.84	13.28
Bellary	105.5	78.9	53	..	7.78	4.43
Cuddapah	103.1	82.5	50	..	9.48	4.09
Madras	94.2	79.3	70	..	21.26	0.24
Bangalore	97.3	71.8	66	..	4.21	—1.48
Coimbatore	103.4	76.2	85	..	7.31	—0 20
Trichinopoly	103.1	81.7	62	..	13.03	1.97
Negapatam	93 9	80.9	73	..	24.26	— 5.9

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th April 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.738 Inc.
Temperature of Air.....	84.2 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77.5 ,,
Dew Point	75.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.747 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	0.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air.....	90.3 ,,
Minimum.....	79.1 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	E, WNW, NW
Movement of Wind do.	183 Miles

About one hundred and fifty zemindars of Sind met at Larkana and resolved to form a Sind zemindars' association with the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri as president and Mr. Mathradas Ramchand as honorary secretary.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 30.

Siracusa	Rosolins	Ginoa
Glenfruin	Mackness	Aden
Okhla	Pratt	Rongoon
Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon
Palamcotta	Dowding	Durban
Kelsmoor	Waddale	Mormugoa
Phrarang	Nicol	Singapore
Kerman	Waterlow	Basra
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

May 1.

Hunnic	Seale	Birkenhead
Elax	Pope	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

May 1.

Yetorofu Maru	Ogura	Kobe, etc.
Kenilworth	Martin	Middlesbro etc.
Esneh	Anderson	Marseilles, etc.

The steamer Phoranang, Nicol, for Basra obtained port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer	Kerman	for	Liverpool, &c.
,,	Palamcotta	for	Durban, &c.
,,	Glenfruin	for	Marchester
,,	Hunnic	for	Liverpool, &c.

May 1.

S. S. Kelsmoor:—The steamer Kelsmoor, 1,962 tons, Captain W. Wadcale, arrived here on Sunday from Marmugoa, April 29, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Phrarang:—The steamer Phrarang, 1,022 tons, Captain L. R. Nicol, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Singapore, April 17, with a cargo of timber. She will sail today for Basra, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Kerman:—The steamer Kerman, 2,575 tons, Captain A. H. Waterlow, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Basra, April 23 with ballast.

S. S. Siracusa:—The Italian Mail S. N. Company's steamer Siracusa, 1,919 tons, Captain M. Rosolins, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Genoa, April 9, with a general cargo and 4 saloon and 46 deck passengers.

S. S. Glenfruin:—The steamer Glenfruin 2,626 tons, Captain E. B. Macknes, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Aden, April 20, with beliast.

S. S. Okhla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okhla, 3,436 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, April 16, with a general cargo and rice and 26 deck passengers.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The steamer Shwedagon, 1,969 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, April 19 with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,268 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Durban, April 7, with a general cargo and 7 saloon and 361 deck passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 959 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kenilworth:—The steamer Kenilworth, 1,768 tons, Captain J. R. Martin, sailed yesterday for Leith and Middlesborough with a general cargo.

S. S. Esneh:—The steamer Esneh, 1,395 tons, Captain J. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Barrow, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hunnic:—The steamer Hunnic, 3,314 tons, Captain H. S. Seale, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Birkenhead, February 13.

S. S. Elax:—The steamer Elax, 2,571 tons, Captain A. G. Pope, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with a cargo of bulk oil.

Monday, 1st May, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Yetorofu Maru	Ogura	N. Y. Kaisha
D&E. Canton Maru	Kuteyamar	N. Y. K.
D&S. Siracusa	Rusolino	M. Italiana
G. Skuld	Gabrielser	J. F. & Co
N. Huntscastle		W. & A. G. & Co
P. England	Cherry	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kowelt	Genson	T. M.& Co
2 Upada	Genson	M. M. & Co
3 Sangola	Baker	M. M. & Co
5 White Court		W. & A. G. & Co
6 Perndine	Pelton	J. M. & Co
7 Mitsui Maru	Nakamura	N. Y. Kaisha
8 Lydia		L. Dreyfus
8 Isabia		M. I.
9 Chosen Maru	Narita	O. S. Kaisha
12 Clan Forbes	Pazan	J. F. & Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
5 Chinkoa	Haddock	M. M. & Co
		W. & A. G. & Co
6 Elysia		

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

E'ax	Pope	
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	J. Bhimji
Glenfruin	Mackurs	
Hunnic	Seale	
Jatra	Hill	
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Kirman	Waterlow	
Kelsmoor	Waddah	
Lady Curzon	Baillie	T. M. & Co
Risaldar	Oakenshot	
Okhla	Pratt	M. M. & Co
Phranang	Nicol	
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Shwedegon	Creagh	S. Wall ce & Co

EXPORTS.

May 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 200 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 385 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 281 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 140 bales wool, D. Kundanmall; 105 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 91 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 93 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 300 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 65 bales goat hair, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia (s) 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Kerman (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Chinkoa (s) 600 bales hemp, H. Govindjee; 434 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Glenfrein (s) 1,800 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 22,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 40,000 cwts. linseed. Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hunts Castle (s) 4,040 cwtws. castor seed, L. and F. Baraclough and Co.

White Court (s) 30,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Ischia (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Ischia (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Siracassa (s) 500 tons old iron and steel scrap, K. M. Nathoo; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, N. Blascheck and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 600 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sangola (s) 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 250 cwts. myrabolams, N. C. Bhesania and Co.; 125 cwts. myrabolams, L. Hurjiwan; 55 cwts. buffer pickers, L. Hurjiwan; 105 cwts. sharkfins, V. Ooka; 105 cwts. sharkfins, R. Dhunjee and Co.; 15 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunjee and Co.; 150 cwts. sharkfins, E. Moledina; 75 cwts. sharkfins, A. H. Mawjee and Co.; 43 cwts. sharkfins, H. A. Mahomed; 8 cwts. fishmaws, H. A. Mahomed; 5 cwts. Cambay stone, F. Noordin; 35 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 150 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha.

Malta (s) 20 cases Indian chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 6 cwts. ooplates, A. Mahomedally; 19 cwts. karoo kutki, A. Mahomedally; 40 lbs. saffron, A. Mahomedally; 60 lbs. saffron, H. Abdeali; 28 cwts. Colombo roots, H. Abdeali; 6 cwts. cadu kutki, H. Abdeali.

FOR KOBE.

Malta (s) 260 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 185 cwts. myrabolams, D. M. Basrai; 8 cwts. nux vomica, H. Abdeali; 79 cwts. gum Arabic, H. Abdeali; 64 cwts. Colombo roots, R. Abdeali; 26 bales sheep skins, Osman Hassan and Co.; 40 bales sheep skins, C. Abdul Hakim and Co.; 20 cases Indian chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 5¼ cwts. elephant tusks, A. Mahomedally.

Canton Maru (s) 250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 271 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

FOR TAMSIN.

Malta (s) 3 cases opium, Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 350 bales cotton, W. H. Brady and Co.; 100 bales cotton shirting, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 63 cwts. myrabolams, H. Abdeali; 18 cwts. gum Arabic, H. Abdeali.

Mitsuki Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Nisha:matsu and Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR OSAKA.

Canton Maru (s) 329 bales cotton. M. B. Kaisha; 350 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, April 28.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieut. H. A. Birkby Berkshires, S. Vipond, Belfords.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain R. Knox, Highland Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. W. W. Barrett, Warwicks.
Sec.-Lieut. W. R. Wright, Lincolns.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Sec.-Lieut. C. W. Palmer, Flying Corps.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Sec.-Lieut. J. S. Castle, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Captain R. H. Atkinson, Engineers.
Captain D. J. Simpson, Northumberlands.
Lieut. R. S. Cooper, Cheshires.
Lieut. F. H. Millichap, West Ridings.
Lieut. H. G. Molineux, Sussex.
Lieut. C. G. Sturt, Liverpools.
Sec.-Lieut. D. E. Atkins, North Staffordshires.
Sec.-Lieut. W. Booth, West Kents.
Sec.-Lieut. C. V Madgett, West Kents.
Sec.-Lieut. S. V. Butcher, Somersets.
Sec.-Lieut. S. C. Clarke, Wiltshires.
Sec.-Lieut. A. R. Gordon, Northamptons.
Sec.-Lieut. C. D. Maynard, South Lancashires.
Sec.-Lieut. H. C. Pearson, King's Royal Rifles.
Sec.-Lieut. C. H. Pickworth, Leicesters.
Sec.-Lieut. H. F. Rushmer, Norfolks.
Sec.-Lieut. H. F. Stewart, Liverpools.

CORRECTION.

Brigadier-General Eenfield, whose death was announced in our message dated April 27th, should be Brigadier-General Richard Creenfield.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

The following names of British Officers appear in the casualty list No. 74, Indian Expeditionary Force:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant C. B. Clarke, R. F. A.
Captain J. N. Inglis, Black Watch.
Lieutenant C. J. McConaghey, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant D. H. Anderson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant G. J. Anderson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant A. B. Cumming, Black Watch.
Captain G. M. Mackenzie, Seaforths.
Lieutenant B. Stewart, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant J. Duguid, North Staffordshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. Leggatt, Loyal North Lancashires.
Captain E. B. Fawcett, I. A.
Lieutenant T. M. Graves, I. A.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant E. R. King, Norfolks.
Second-Lieutenant A. Thomson, Seaforths.
Lieutenant D. Hobart, I. A

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant F. M. Shepherd, R. F. A.
Captain C. D. Gilmour, Black Watch.
Lieutenant D. W. Macemen, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant J. H. Cotterill, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant C. St. G. E. Alexander, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant E. D. Stevenson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant J. L. Fraser, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant J. G. Denniston, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant J. D. Symes, Dorsetshires.
Second-Lieutenant T. B. Nesbitt, Dorsetshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. C. D. McFarland, H. L. I.
Major L. F. Leader, Liverpool Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Peake, Norfolks.
Lieutenant A. W. Boweles, Loyal North Lancashires.
Captain A. M. Senior, I. A.
Captain H. J. Mackenzie, I. A.
Lieutenant J. F. H. Nugent, I. A.
Lieutenant A. de St. Croix, I. A.
Chaplain (R. C.) Father G. Bernard,

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant J. N. Ritchie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant A. R. Davidson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant P. M. Powell Jones, South Wales Borderers.
Captain B. Bayspoole, South Lancashires.

WOUDNED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant H. F. Forrester, Black Watch.
Lieutenant A. H. Dobbs, I. A.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH

The Hon. Secretaries of the above Fund have issued the following fresh list of contributions:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 44,72,603-7-10; 29th, 30th and 31st instalments from East Khandesh through Otto Rothfeld Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 11,706.7-8; Balance of Assets of Lakhmidas Khimji S. & W. Co., in liquidation, Rs. 1,803-7.6; Sunth State, Rs. 1,500; Subscriptions through Thandar of Sankheda Mewas, Rs. 1,281-10; Rana Khandana, Rs. 1,000; Subscriptions from Thana Deoli Taluka, Rs. 900; 20th Donation from Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 500; Subscriptions through Mamlatdar of Godhra, Rs. 430-15; Lt-Col. J. R. B. G. Carter, Rs. 300; E. M. Carrel, Rs. 300; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 277.6-10; Proceeds of a concert by the M & S. M. Ry. School Hubli, Rs. 252. 7; Kolahpur Infantry being value of Prizes for Annual Athletic Sports of the Corps (for the benefit of didows and orphans of Maharathas and Deccanis Mahomedans), Rs. 240; Subscriptions from Halol Mahal, Rs. 215-1.4; Some People of Porebunder State, Rs. 70-4; Subscriptions from Dohad, Rs. 20-12.9; Subscriptions from "D. A. P. A." Zalawad, Rs. 20; and Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 5; Total, Rs. 44,93,273.7-9.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.

The special feature of the work during the fortnight ending 30th April 1216 has been the large number (3015) of Kit bags issued to soldiers, chiefly sick and wounded on their leaving Hospital Ships for Up-Country, or on their transfer from Hospitals in Bombay to Hospitals outside India. Comforts have been issued in large quantities to all Military Hospitals in Bombay. The number of cigarettes (e.g.) issued in the fortnight was nearly 91,000, besides which we had distributed fruit, sweets, sticks, games, papers, pencils, dried fruits, betel nuts, chillums, biscuits, books and newspapers

The Depot for Convalescents at Khandala, and Deolali and several hospitalships have also been supplied with comforts. Several Ambulance Trains have been supplied with soap, cigarettes, biscuits, sweets, books and newspapers.

Some 1,700 towels and large quantities of soap, cigarettes, writing papers, magazines, illustrated papers, and books have been issued to troops passing through Bombay.

Libraries have been despatched to Amara, Ahwaz, Nasariya, and large regular weekly supplies of newspapers have been despatched to Busra for distribution among Troops.

There has in consequence of the hot weather exodus from Bombay, been a falling off in the numbers of newspapers sent to the Depot, so suppliers from new contributors will be very welcome. New supplies of books, (particularly 7 d. Series) are also needed for libraries for the new Hospitals.

Provision is now being made for an additional 150 Units for the Gerard Freeman. Thomas Hospital.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 777, 181.13; Y. M. C. A., (open athletic meeting), Rs. 367.13-6; Per Third Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 100; Mrs. H. P. Strong, Rs. 5; "Dinco Dumpling," Rs. 10; Proceeds of a Progressive Bridge Party at Esplanade House on 21st March 1916, Rs. 1,000; Per Major Berthon, Jamnagar:—The people of Khamballia Taluka, Rs. 1,220.4; Officers' monthly subscription Rs. 287-4; People of Haripur, Lalpur Taluka, Rs. 2.8; Total Rs. 1,510; Mrs. S. G. Sheppard Re. 1; Vol. A. A. Curtis (shooting prize), Rs. 10; Junnagadh Branch, per Mrs. Rendall:—Proceeds of a Conjuring Performance, Rs. 109-10; Mrs. J. Scott, Rs. 10; Total Rs. 119.10; East Khandesh Branch, (24th instalment), Rs. 198; Inhabitants of Junnar, Rs. 1,500; Inhabitants of Manoher Village, Rs. 500; Inhabitants of Khed, Rs. 500; Mr. V. S. Joshi of Khed, Rs. 100; per Mrs. Bavagis, Rs. 57; Yacht Club Bridge Winners (March), Rs. 221; Mrs. A. Hepper, Rs. 12; Mr. G. Andrews Rs. 20; Mr. Kavasji Bejonjee S

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 29th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian ..	..
" " Imports	..
Mid. Americans	7.95+1
Egyptian F.G.F.	10.75—2

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 29th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
April	7.73—2	
April-May	7.72	Unchgd.
May-June	7.70—1	
June-July	7.68—1	
July-Aug	7.66—1	
Aug.-Sep	7.60—2	
Sept.-Oct.	7.54—1	
Oct.-Nov.	7.49	
Nov.-Dec.	7.45	
Dec.-Jan.	7.42	—2
Jan.-Feb.	7.40	
Feb.-Mar.	7.40	
Mar.-April	7.40	
April-May	7.41—1	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, April 29th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	10.59+2
July	10.76+1
November	10.63+1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 29th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	..5.85	
" " Fully Good ..	..6.00	
" " Fine ..	..6.15	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	..6.20	
" " Fine ..	..6.50	
M.G. Broach, "Good" ..	..7.60	+5
" " "Fully Good" ..	..7.75	
" " "Fine" ..	..7.90	
" Scinde, Good ..	..5.80	
" " Fully Good ..	..5.95	
" " Fine ..	..6.10	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
" Exports to Great Britain	23,000
" " to Continent ..	21,000
Futures at New York May ..	11.98+5
Futures at New York July ..	12.12+4
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12-20 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.88 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May ..	11.74+2
Futures at New Orleans July ..	11.97+2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	9¾ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.76.35 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	73½+⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	35⅛+1	
Closing Tone of Silver :—Advanced on Indian buying steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.		
Discount Banks Bill 3 m/st ..	4 9/16	
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16	
" Fine Trade Bill 3 months ..	5	
" " " " 6 " ..	5½	Unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	3⅜	
" 7 day market loans	4	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£201,000	
Consols 2½ % unchgd.	57—⅛	
Rupee Paper 3½%	53½	
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80½	unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	69½	
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs.	28.29	unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, April 29th.

3½% 1925—1928..	£87½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945..	£98¾ Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 29th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Not offered.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. March-April Sellers Unchgd. 61

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Value 65

Victorian } April Sellers unchgd. 67

New South Wales }

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—April-May unchgd. 52

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May London. Sellers 76—3d.

Toria Rapeseed Nominal.

LINSEED.

London, April 28th.

Linseed Calcutta May-June 73/6—6d.

London, April 29th

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Sellers Unchgd. 71

Linseed Calcutta May-June Buyers 73/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May-June Hull Sellers £13/12/6 Unchgd

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£139	
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£132	
Copper Braziers	£154	
Yellow Metal	16¼	
Hard Spelter Nominal	72½	Unchanged.
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£28	
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£6-10-0	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

London, April 28th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	19/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	21/6

+1¼d.

Tone.—Firmer

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 29th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	19/4½	Unchanged.
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Aug.-Oct.	19/6	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	21/4½	
Fine White Java, C. & F Bombay and Karachi. Aug.-Oct.	12/6	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apr.-May. Sellers. Unchgd. 2/11

Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June. Value. 3/1¼—½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 1.

To-day the market has ruled firm, rates advancing about Rs. 2-8 over morning quotation.

Some business has been reported in Akolas and there has been a certain enquiry for Westerns and Compta, but for the greater part sellers were unwilling to accept the rates offered.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

Fine Akola May 251.
Fine Akola July 257½.
Fine Broach May 284.
Fully Good Bengal Jan. 1917 224½.
Fine Akola Jan. 1917 263.
Good Broach April 1917 288½.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 1st May, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	2/3	..25 Jan. 1917
	232	222	210	..Ready & May
Bengals (M.G.)	..	226	..	..July
	..	..	..	..
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	215	205	..Ready/May
	..	238	224	..
Khandesh M.G.)	..	243	..	..Ready/May
	..	..	..	..July
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	246	..Ready
Barsee	..	..	278	..Ready
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	325Ready
	..	..	..	320May/June
	..	251	243	..Ready/May
Akola-Kghm.	..	257	..	..July
Karanja (M.G.)	..	261	..	.. 25 Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Comrawatee descriptions M.G.	..	252	244	..Ready
	..	250	..	..May
Dharmangaum Poolgaum (M.G.	..	255	247	..Ready/May
	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	253	251	..Ready
	..	254	..	..May
Nagpore	..	263	255	..Ready
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	259	..	..May
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	263	255	..Ready
	..	259	..	..May
Broach (M.G.	..	283	281	279Ready & May
	..	283	..	280 25th April1917
Surat M. G.	..	310	..	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Mathla (M.G.)	..	228	224	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	305Ready
	..	..	..	288May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	314Ready
	..	..	..	294May/June
Westerns M.G.)	..	..	..	310Ready
	..	..	..	292May/June
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	254May/June
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	328Ready
	..	..	..	308May/June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 29th April 1916:—

Cotton	6,856 Bales.
Wheat	14,375 cwts.
Linseed	40,704 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	5,937 "
Ginjellyseed	3,760 "
Poppyseed	865 "
Groundnuts	1,732 "
Castorseed	4,485 "
Rice	34,128 "
Myrabollams	4,036 "
Cottonseed	2,480 "
Mowraseed	310 "
Gram	3,744 "
Joowar	3 565 "
Barley	19,103 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May. 1st—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	37 0 0	5 14 3
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	36 0 0	5 13 9
Wheat, Karachi Bargla .	35 0 0	5 13 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	5 14 0	6 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 10 0	6 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 5 0	7 11 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts ...	41 0 0	....
Mowraseed ...	4 8 0	4 14 0
Forward.	Rs a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	5 13	9

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6.11, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed.
Rs. 24-8, B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. June.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d. June
Do. 6 m.s Ready	1s. 4 19-32d
Francs 3 m-s do.	195½
60 d-s Hongkong	163½
Do. Shanghai	232½
Do. Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	28-8-0
Australian do.	27-8-0
Bombay do.	27-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-8-0
English Dragons	16-8-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	88-4-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 1.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day with a fair amount of business passing. Tata Iron and Steel shares opened with considerable excitement and after registering a fair rise closed at Rs. 670 for June.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids closed at Rs. 503.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 470 x. d. Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,210 x. d. to Rs. 1,225 x. d. Madhavji from Rs. 1,462½ to Rs. 1,475, and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,715 to Rs. 1,727½.

Indian Dyeing and Bleachings improved to Rs. 157½ x. d., Currimbhai to Rs. 261½. Crescent to Rs. 121½ and Finlays to Rs. 280.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 64½.

Eastern Chemical shares were in demand at Rs. 183.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 557½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,490 to Rs. 1,517½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 154½. Deferred were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 660 to Rs. 686.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares were quiet at Rs. 241.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 882½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 86¼.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 94.

EXPORT OF BLOCK TIN TO PERSIAN GULF

The following Press communique has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

The expory of block tin from British India to the Persian Gulf is prohibited except on certificates granted by the Political Resident or other responsible Political Officer allowing the importation. The prohibition is equally applicable in regard to exports consigned to Basrah and other occupied territories in the East. Certain consignments of block tin to Basrah were recently not allowed to be landed by the Political authorities in consequence of the absence of the required certificates. Exporters are therefore warned against sending this article to these places without first obtaining the requisite certificate from the authorities concerned

HOSTILE FOREIGNERS TRADING ORDER

A RANGOON LICENSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 29.

The Governor-General of India has issued a license under the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order to Solomon Moses Greenberg, Rangoon, authorising him to carry on the business of Marcus Moses Greenberg, who has been recently held by the Chief Court, Lower Burma, to be a hostile foreigner, so far as any power of attorney which S. M. Greenberg may hold from M. M. Greenberg in M. M. Greenberg's capacity as executor of the estate of Moses Greenberg, deceased, may permit.

We have reasons to believe, writes the "Bengalee," that the voluntcer movement is making progress in the sense that a formal application has been, or is about to be laid before the authorities, and we hope that it will be favourably considered.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 30th Apl. 1916, as compared with the statement of 30th Apl. 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	30th Apl 1915	30th Apl 1916.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	Rs.	Rs.
" Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund..	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	52,17,000	66,28,000
Sundries	1,54,000	1,04,000
Total Rs	69,47,000	83,32,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ..	21,39,000	29,29,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	21,76,000	20,27,000
Local Bills Discounted ..	1,75,000	6,25,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	25 000	26,000
Calls paid on Indian specie Bank shares to be recovered		1,19,000
Sundries	58,000	81,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc. ..	13,74,000	25,15,000
Total Rs.....	69,47,000	83,32,000

THE WHEAT SCHEME.

RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

The Government of India have decided that it is for the present no longer necessary to maintain the scheme announced on the 25th March, 1915, for controlling the export of wheat in the interests of the Indian consumer while permitting export by firms acting as the agents of the Government. Prices have fallen to a comparatively low level while the demand from the United Kingdom for Indian wheat is now no longer an urgent matter.

The Government of India have now decided that the normal conditions of private exports may for the present be restored subject to a maximum restriction on the quantity which may be exported. They propose, however, so long as war conditions last, to retain the power to reimpose such restrictions as may be necessary in the interests of the Indian consumer or for any other reason. For the present they will fix the quantities that may be exported during given seasonal periods with reference to internal price considerations.

Licenses to export under this scheme will be given by the Wheat Commissioner from the 1st May, 1916, and will not be confined to firms that were employed by the Government under the wheat scheme hitherto in force. They will also be open to other firms who had been exporters prior to the reception of the wheat scheme, due consideration being given in such cases to the amount and nature of the firms' previous business.

SONE-KOLI CONFERENCE.

RAJASAHEB OF JAVHAR'S PRESIDENTIAL EXHORTATION.

The third session of the Sone-Koli Conference was held on the 26th inst. at the village of Versova in the Thana District. His Highnes the Rajesaheb of Javhar had expressly come from his State to preside on the occasion. Mr. Motiram Govind Patil, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Posha Govind Nakhawa, Secretary, and Mr. Arjun Balaji Shinde General Secretary, with some leading members of the community gave a hearty reception to his Highness on arrival at the railway station of Andheri. His Highness then drove in a motor car to Versova. This village, which is mainly occupied by fisherman, looked very gay with flags, buntings and welcome arches, which were erected in honour of the President. A capacious and nicely decorated Mandap was erected near the seashore.

The sittings commenced punctually at 3 p.m. Representatives of the Koli community from the districts of Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Thana and from the Janjira State and Bombay were present in large numbers and the whole gathering numbering over 3,000 greeted the President with loud cheers when he took the chair. Mr. M. G. Patil, Chairman of the Reception Committee, made a speech welcoming in appropriate terms his Highness, the only Koli Raja in Western India, who had honoured them by accepting the presidentship of this year's session.

The President then addressed the assembly in Marathi, thanking the Kolis for the honour done to him by asking him to preside at their Conference, though he belonged to a different section of the Koli community, viz. the Rajkoli. The speaker then exhorted them to make an advance in education, temperance and in social and economical reforms and keep pace with other communities who were progressing under the benign rule of Great Britain. His Highness in conclusion pressed on the audience to be loyal and to wish speedy success to British arms in the present war.

The Secretary then read the report of the work done last year and some of the visitors made sympathetic speeches. The loyalty resolution was moved from the Chair amidst loud applause and other Koli speakers proposed several resolutions on education, temperance, co-operation, Panchayet system and other social and economical questions pertaining to the Koli caste. A silver medal was presented at the hands of his Highness the Rajasaheb to Mr. Govind Rama Sarlekar for services rendered to the Conference. The Conference dispersed after the usual vote of thanks, distribution of flowers and three cheers to his Majesty the King-Emperor and three cheers to his Highness the Rajesaheb of Javhar.

THE IDEAL SEMINARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Ideal Seminary was started on 13th October 1910 with the object of disseminating free education among the masses and since the commencement, the workers of the Seminary have been voluntarily and strenuously working to fulfil the noble object of the institution. As an experiment they started an Anglo-vernacular Free Night School at Gamdevi and it proved not only a complete success but gave an impetus to start many other free classes. Moral and Drawing classes are the outcome of the above impetus and have also proved to be very successful. A library is one of the aspects of the Seminary and recently a music class has been opened which is being very ably conducted.

All these above classes are free and are attended by the students of poorer classes who toil whole day and who cannot afford to attend a day school although they have a keen desire for knowledge.

To arrange lantern-lectures and lectures on other various subjects such as those on hygiene and sanitation is another feature of the Seminary and the workers of the Seminary always take a great pleasure in doing this.

The Seminary will always take pride in mentioning the fact that some of its old students have been enabled to better their position in life and some of the have been doing some useful philanthropic work among their less fortunate fellow-brethern and this speaks for itself and illustrates what the Seminary has been doing.

Such is the noble and philantropic work which the Seminary has been doing among its less fortunate brothers and all this has been done by voluntary workers alone who did their work with no hope or desire for any remuneration.

The Seminary is now quite unable to go on without the help of the public. Its financial position is very poor. It is going on from hand to mouth and this is an appeal on behalf of the Seminary to the charitable public to give their generous help to enable the workers to achieve the noble object of the institution a little more fully than they at present do. It is now on the generous minded public that the work of the Seminary depends and it is now with their munificient aid that the Seminary hopes to achieve a little further progress.

Under these circumstances every one amongst the public is earnestly solicited to supply his little quota to the funds of the institution.—Yours, etc.

A. S. DHOLEKER.
12, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum,
Honorary Secretary.
1st May, 1916.

NEW MARATHI LITERATURE.

"SARASA VANGMAYA RATNAMALA"

Mr. Tatya Nemiuath Pangal, the enterprising editor and publisher of the Marathi literary series going by the above name, may be congratulated on the excellent additions he has been able to make to modern Marathi literature with the co-operation of some of the best known writers of the day. Mr. Pangal has issued up to date altogether eight volumes, seven being works of fiction and the eighth a collection of poems. Though not all of them quite original, so far as their plots are concerned, the nove's published by Mr. Pangal are above the ordinary run of Marathi fictional literature both in point of characterisation and literary finish. Except in the case of one or two small volumes, the authors have everywhere maintained in their stories a high tone, free of all sensationalism. It is a compliment to the Series that one of them, by name "Swargeeya Prem" ("Heavenly Love") should have been recommended by the Educational Department of the Central Provinces for use in the schools.

The latest additions to the series are a novel entitled "Taj Mahal" by that capable writer, Mrs. Janakibai Desai, and a volume of poems by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, F.R.G.S. "Taj Mahal," is, as its name indicates, a historical novel. of which the times are laid in the reign of Jehangir, son and successor of Akbar the Great on the throne of Delhi, and of which the main incidents turn round the romantic wooing of the once obscure chambermaid Taj Mahal by Jehangir's heir-apparent, the world-renowned Shah Jehan, the builder of the "Taj". In the author's hands Taj Mahal has become a poor Brahmin girl, whose extraordinary beauty, talent and good luck, have resulted in her being introduced into the palace of the Moghuls and in enslaving the heart of the future Emperor of Hindustan. How in spite of a thousand and one court intrigues, Shah Jehan succeeds in marrying secretly the one object of his love narrated by the author with such a wealth of historical and imaginative detail, full of stirring episodes, as to make the story a highly fascinating one from start to finish.

As to the volume of poems, Rao Bahadur Joshi, its author, is too well-known as a poet and scholar of no mean merit that it goes without saying that the present collection will be welcomed by all Marathi lovers of poetry. In a way, the Rao Bahadur may be described as the unofficial poet-laureate of Maharashtra. His Jubilee Ode written in 1887 and the Coronation Anthem written in 1911, were both highly praised by competent critics at the time. The present volume also contains lengthy descriptive poems on the Congress session of last year and the Chicago Parliament of Religions held in 1893. Two touchingly worded elegies on the death of Prince Fattehsing, heir-apparent of Baroda, and of Miss Clarke, the gifted daughter of Lord Sydenham whose untimely demise was mourned by the whole Presidency a few year ago, are included in the volume

"INDIAN INK."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In view of the continued public support accorded to the War Fund Annual "Indian Ink," it has been decided to produce a third number next December. The Christmas 1914 issue resulted in a profit of eight thousand rupees which was made over to the Lady Carmichael's Bengal Women's War Fund. Last week the sum of eleven thousand rupees was forwarded as part payment of the profit on the Christmas 1915, issue. When full sales and London advertising returns have been received there will probably be a further thousand rupees or more to be made over and a full report will then be rendered with acknowledgments to the many contributors and firms who have helped to make our last issue a success.

For the success of the 1916 issue much will depend upon the response of contributors. We shall be glad to receive articles, short stories and verse, pictures in line or colour, and photographs. Contributions should reach the undersigned in July or at the latest in August; but an earlier despatch will be appreciated wherever possible. The whole profits will, as before, be made over to the War Fund. The assistance of artists and writers is invited to make the issue representative, as far as possible, of the best that is being produced in India at the present day.—Yours, etc.,

E. DIGBY,
Editor.
"Indian Ink."

1, Garstin's Place,
Calcutta, May 1.

THE LL. B. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper.

The result of the first LL.B. examination was out on Firday, and 63 out of 255 candidates were declared to have passed. This means more than 75 per cent. of the students failed. Now can the authorities explain the reason of so many failures? Can it be said that the students do not properly study and hence do not attain the standard they are expected to attain or can the blame lie with the examiners? This time's result seems to be particularly severe as only about 24 per cent. of the candidates have passed while the usual percentage of the passes ranges between 33 and 40 and sometimes even more than that. It may also be here noted that the result of the second LL.B. examination —an examination which is far more difficult than the first—is a little better when compared to that of the first LL.B. examination. We find that the examinations are becoming more and more difficult every year and if the percentage of the passes be reduced people will have to give up their law studies or continue them at a loss of energy, time and money. Will the University find its way to mend matters and publish a supplementary list if possible?—Yors, etc.

A FRIEND OF LAW STUDENTS.
Bombay, April 29, 1916.

GUJARAT EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request you to allow me the hospitality of your columns for explaining the necessity as well as the aims and objects of the Gujarat Educational Conference, the first session of which, it is understood, will be held at Ahmedabad in September next along with the Bombay Provincial Conference.

Public life and private institutions have taken great strides in Gujarat during the last few years and the belief has been growing among some enthusiastic workers as well as prominent leaders that Gujarat ought to have some yearly function of its own to concentrate and spread the thoughts and activities which are growing all round. As the Provincial Conference would be held more often than otherwise outside Gujarat and the Gujarat Sahitya Parishad is precluded by its very nature from discussing any public questions, the necessity of a separate Conference for this comparatively backward province would seem to be made out. Two peculiar advantages would naturaly attend such a Conference. First, the proceedings could be carried on in the vernacular whereby the masses of the people could attend and even participate in the work of the Conference. Secondly, the people of the Native States could have a meeting place for the discussion of some practical questions with the people owing allegiance to the British power.

This idea began to assume a tangible shape after the last session of the Sahitya Parishad held at Surat in May 1915. Many schemes—some far more comprehensive than the one in question—were considered after that time by some of the most public spirited and thoughtful men of Gujarat and the national gathering of Christmas last contributed not a little to their discussion. A suggestion was made for celebrating every year "Gujarat week" on the lines of the "National week" to discuss on successive days the different questions which confront us. But it was felt that however desirable it might be to cherish this scheme as an ideal, only an humble beginning could be made under the present circumstances preferably in the direction of discussing the educational policy of the Government,—of course from the strictly educational point of view, and private programmes of educational work. Recently this point was considered by the Gokhale Society of Ahmedabad which has now decided to convene the first session of the Conference in September next.

It only remains to set forth the main objects of this Conference. They are:—

(1) To consider the educational questions which affect Gujarat as a part of India generally and which affect the Province particularly and further to frame practical suggestions as the result of consideration.

(2) To investigate into the progress and condition of education in all directions.

(3) To consider detailed questions relating to the expansion and development of education, e.g., expenditure, buildings, etc.

(4) To suggest ways of co-operation with the Government and Native States as also schemes of private educational work.

Lastly, I am authorised to mention that Mr. Hiralal Tribhovendas Parekh and Mr. Mavalankar have been appointed Secretaries of the Conference.—Yours, etc.

I. K. YAJNIK.

Nagpur, April 25.

CENTRAL PROVINCE GAZETTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 29.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Crump is granted privilege leave for two months from 25th April or subsequent date.

The Hon. Mr. James Walker, Commissioner, Nerbudda Division is appointed to officiate as Financial Commissioner during the absence on leave of Mr. Crump or until further orders.

Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, is officiating as Commissioner, Nerbudda Division.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND INFLUENZA

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE IS THE REAL REMEDY—ALSO FOR NASAL AND THROAT CATARRH.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is not a mere cough reliever but a genuine specific which strengthens and restores every organ of breathing. It is so quick, so sure, so thorough that it won the Grand Prix and Gold Medal (the highest possible awards) at the International Health Exhibition, held in Paris in the year 1910. Thus science attests the reliability of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure as a remedy for bronchial troubles.

Coughs and colds disappear as by magic when Veno's is used; influenza is cured by it in the early stages, thus avoiding danger of complications; even catarrh yields to this incomparable remedy. The reason is that Veno's tones and strengthens all the breathing organs, restores their natural action and enables them to throw off their complaint easily and quickly. There is nothing in medicine more perfectly reliable than Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. That is the explanation of the immense popularity of Veno's in all parts of the Empire. Sales are counted in millions of packages annually. You can trust Veno's in the treatment of coughs and colds, bronchitis, lung troubles, influenza, sore throat, weak chest, nasal catarrh, children's coughs, blood spitting, and bad breathing.

Sold at As. 12 and Rs. 1-8 by Chemists and Bazaars throughout India. Packed in tablet for convenience in use. 3

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

High Court (Short Causes) Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, Second Annual Meeting, Improvement Trust Offices, 6 p.m.

Mails for Nairobi, Uganda and Mombassa will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 6-0 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 3.

High Court (Insolvency), Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

FRIDAY, May 5.

Mr. S. C Hodiwala's public lecture on "Parsi and Hindu Religions Compared Part II, Guardian Spirits and Legends." Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandmann Varieties, 6-30 p.m. and 9-45 p.m. Cinema.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

MASTER—Sorabji Bejonji Burjorji Master, son of Bejonji Burjorji Master. Aged 59. Thakordwar. On 30th April.

BINKS—At Mahaluxmi Battery, whilst on duty, Henry Thomas, son of the late H. T. Binks of Crystal Palace London. Funeral to leave residence Byculla Bridge at 5 p.m. Tuesday 2nd May. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife and children. English papers please copy. Friends kindly accept this the only intimation.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, May 2.

Competition for Recruits Cup.—The competition for the Recruits Cup will be held at the Corps Riding School on Thursday morning next, the 4th instant at 7.15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order Khaki shirts, rifles swords and bandoliers.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg: Adjutant, Bom. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Bombay. May 2.

116. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by E Coy during week ending 7th May.

117. Musketry.—The Range is alloited as follows:—

I Coy from Monday 1st to Sunday 7th May. both days inclusive.

118. Minature Range.—Miniature Range is available for practice every evening except Saturdays from 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays it is allotted to B Coy.

119. Return of Arms.—Members of all Companies except H must return their arms and equipment to Armoury without delay.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY. Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, May 2.

374. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5.30 p.m., until further notice.

Members wishing to join this class should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Nibelungen" .....Wagner
Overture—"Morning, Noon and Night" Suppe
Valse—"Phryne" ..... Zulueta
Selection—"The Merry Widows" .....Lehor
Serenade—(Opera 264) .....Czibulka
Melodies from the Revue—"The Push and Go" ..... Darewski
Whistling Travestie—"The Warblers" Perry.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Khyber with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo passed Suez at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 30th ultimo.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Kaisar-i-Hind which left Bombay on the 16th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Sunday the 30th ultimo. All well.

MOOLBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of April 869 women and 340 children were treated at the Bai Moolbai Feerbhoy Haji Khoja Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFCATION.

The Telegraph Department notify that from 1st May telegrams in authorised commercial codes and subject to existing conditions for use of those codes will be accepted for places in Portuguese Colonies.

Private telegrams to Mesopotamia are subject to considerable delay. This does not refer to the Persian Gulf stations.

The acceptance of deferred telegrams is temporarily suspended over the lines of the Anglo-American Western Union and direct United States companies.

A LECTURE ON PARSI AND HINDU RELIGIONS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal, Mr. Shapurji Cavasji Hodivala, will deliver on Friday, the 5th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, a public lecture on "Parsi and Hindu Religions Compared Part II, Guardian Spirits and Legends." The lecture is open to the public.

REPORTED THEFT.

Succaram Luxmon, a postman, residing on the groundfloor of a chawl at Chikalwadi, reports to the Police the theft of currency notes, cash and ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 450, from his room. He says he locked his room on Sunday night and slept in the open space in front of his room. At 2 a.m. his neighbours informed him that they saw a stranger coming out of his room and chased him for some distance but the man managed to escape.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Nineteen attacks and 16 deaths from plague and 9 attacks and 4 deaths from small-pox occurred in the City on Sunday, the plague cases being reported as follows:—Worli, 5 attacks and 4 deaths; Sion, 4 attacks and 3 deaths; Byculla, 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Kamatipura and 2nd Nagpada, 2 attacks and 1 death each; Maratha Hospital, 2 deaths; Bhuleshwar, Famaswadi and Dhobi Talao, 1 attack and 1 death each; Esplenade, 1 attack. There were no cases of Cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 97, as compared with 86 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 145 of 1914. The total number of rats caught was 2,440, out of which 110 were found to be plague-stricken.

A DROWNING FATALITY.

Gungabai a Hindu girl aged 18, second wife of one Raoji Mahadeo residing in Parel Tank Road, who left her home on Saturday last at 8-30 p.m., not returning home an inquiry was instituted. The next morning floating in a well near her house was discovered her corpse. On communication the Police removed the dead body over which Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner held an inquest. The deceased girl's husband in his evidence said that they had no quarrel and that some days ago he with a few other people advised her to work in the mills and earn money like other women which she did not like.

The jury in returning a verdict of death from drowning stated that there was no evidence to show whether the drowning was accidental or the deceased committed suicide. The well in question, quite close to the footpath with a parapet of only about a foot high in its unprotected condition was a source of public danger and needed adequate fencing or covering.

SUICIDE BY JUMPING BEFORE A TRAIN.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Gajanan Bapuji Dalvi, a Hindu, aged about 35 years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was employed as a treasury officer in Dharampur State in Surat District. He was ill and came to Bombay a few days ago for a change. About 3 p.m. he went to Parel with his cousin Gajanan M. Likhite. About 6 p.m. they came to the Parel station to return to Bombay. On seeing a train approaching the deceased jumped in front of it. His cousin jumped after him. The deceased laid himself down and when the train came near the cousin jumped aside to save himself. A few carriages passed over the deceased without hurting him, when the deceased raised himself and placed his body under the wheels. He had never threatened to commit suicide but was melancholy and depressed.

A verdict of suicide was returned.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

The eighteenth annual general meeting of the Daiwadnya Debating Society was held in the hall of Shri Mangal Harishchandralaya, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday evening.

The Report read by Mr. N. A. Pitale, Honorary Secretary, stated that there are in all 144 ordinary and 3 honorary members. Thirteen lectures, on elocution, gathering and an "At Home" had been held during the year.

After the adoption of the Report and distribution of prizes, speeches were made by some of the leading members of the community present. The President, Mr. B. N. Vagal, in his speech pointed out that the "At Home" and the Elocution Gathering tended to greater co-operation and free mixing of the members and that a spirit of criticism and inquiry had been aroused in the members and expressed a hope that the graduate members would take keen interest in the working of the Society, than they have hitherto done.

After thanksgiving and distribution of flowers the meeting dispersed.

BANDMANN VARIETIES.

BIG ATTRACTIONS COMING.

The first contingent of the Bandmann Variety troups, opens to-night at the Excelsior with the Dick Dorothy Trio, a sprightly set of whirlwind dancers who recently appeared at the London Hippodrome. This clever act caused quite a sensation in Calcutta when they appeared there the other day and drew record houses for four weeks. They would have appeared sooner here but for the lengthy Grand Opera Season. These artists will be supplemented next Saturday by Rodger and Temple two vocalists who specialise in vocal scenas, the first one being a pretty little Musical Sketch "Jack and His Lass." These artists who come to us via South Africa also recently appeared in London. They will be followed later on by the Robert DeMount Trio, who present an acrobatic sketch "The Hotel Turn Over." This was a star item in Hammerstein's Theatre, New York. Although the Variety will take up a large slice of the Programme, Cinema lovers are not neglected, some splendid films having been booked. Quite a startling novelty for Bombay will be "Tillie's Punctured Romance." This film will be shown in the near future and shows the renowned Charlie Chaplin in a six-part comedy.

POLICE AND CONFESSIONS.

FRESH RULES FOR SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 1.

With the object apparently of strengthening the safeguards which protect accused persons while in custody from unfair or improper attempts by the police to extort confessions of guilt, the Judicial Commissioner of Sind has issued fresh rules for use in the criminal courts of the province.

Great care and also great ingenuity have been exercised in this latest effort to see that confessions of crime, when made, shall be voluntary, deliberate and uninfluenced by hope or fear.

The two war hospitals tha have been made ready in Karachi, received their first inmates on Saturday when wounded men and officers from Mesopotamia arrived.

Mr. Geoffrey, Sub-Divisional Officer of the Kotri Sub-Division of the Indus River Commission, who is a mechanical engineer has been ordered to Basrah as Floating Dock-Master for docking and undocking steamers.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

SEQUEL TO PULLING OF EMERGENCY CHAIN.

DRIVER AND GUARD CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

The complaint filed by Mr. Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya in the Court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, against Mr. H. C. Putman, Driver, and Mr. A. Wincott, Guard, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, charging them under sections 323, 352, and 342 of the Indian Penal Code and sections 102 and 128 of the Indian Railway Act, comes up for hearing to-day. The following is the compiaint:—

I, Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu inhabitant, a managing clerk in the employ of Messrs. Raghvayya Nagindas and Co., solemnly affirm and say as follows:—

I was travelling with my wife on the 18th March, 1916, from Charni Road Station to Chalthan, via Surat, by the 7 Down, mixed passenger train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which leaves Charni Road Station at about 10 30 p.m.

At Grant Road Station five passengers entered my compartment in which there were already nine others, thus making a total of 14, Before the train started, Grant Road Station authorities opened the door of my compartment and thrust in notwithstanding my protest nine more passengers, a Marwadi family of five and four Portuguese or East Indian boys, making a total of 23 passengers in the compartment which was labelled to accomodate 10 passengers.

The Portuguese or East Indian boys were drunk and when the train started they reeled on me. At Mahalaxmi two more passengers looking like sadhus (possibly without tickets and Railway thieves) entered the compartment and neither the Guard nor the Station Master whom I called out came to my compartment.

The train immediately came in motion and the said boys again reeled on me One of the sadhus put his foot on mine and would not remove it. The said sadhhu taking advantage of my aforesaid position placed his hand in my pocket, with a view to rifle the same. Having been placed in the said position I was frightened beyond my wits; on one side the Portuguese boys were reeling on me in their drunken state and on the other side the sadhu having pressed my foot was rifling my pocket.

With much difficulty I managed to stand up and pulled up the emergency chain and the train stopped. I called to the Guard but before he had time to come up the Driver of the train, accused No. 1, rushed out and hearing me say, "Please come here; I pulled the chain," without asking me the reason or the cause of my complaint and without saying a word, caught hold of me by my shoulder, threw me down and forcibly dragged me out of the compartment and felled me down on the Railway track with undue force, and in a way to endanger my safety. As I was trying to recover myself accused No. 1 several times struck me on my back with raised fists. In the meanwhile accused No. 2 (the Guard) came up and began to slap me and he told accused No. 1 to lift me up bodily and throw me out of the Railway line. The Deputy Station Master of Mahalaxmi in the meanwhile also come up. Accused No. 2 ordered the said Deputy Station Master to take away my ticket and detain me at Mahalaxmi. The said Deputy Station Master asked for my ticket which I showed him and on seeing the same said to accused No. 2, "He comes from Charni Road; I can not detain him." At this accused No. 1 left the place and as accused No. 2 was turning to go, I intimated to him, the said Station Master, that I would prosecute the accused and asked for their names but accusedd No. 2 also walked away. The Deputy Station Master told me "They are the Driver and the Guard. you must first of all take your seat and make inquiries at Dadar, or you will be left out."

By being pulled down by accused No. 1 in the manner aforesaid and the consequent fall, I sustained injuries on my left knee and blood began to ooze out of the injured parts. My "Dhotor" was also torn and it got blood stains.

At Dadar accused No. 2 came to my compartment and asked me "Are you going to prosecute us," and when I said "Yes" he asked me to get out of the train and took me to the police against my will, where the police and the Deputy Station Master were standing at some distance. The police asked me my name which I gave and in return when I asked the names of the accused, not only the police declined to furnish me with their names but said that if I persisted I would be confined in a room at Dadar Station where I would be eaten by bugs for the whole night. I asked accused No. 1 at Dadar also to remove the extra passengers from by compartment but he refused. As I went back to my seat I felt giddy and could not speak for some time. Those sadhus had left the compartment. At Surat I found that my umbrella was missing and I have suspicions to believe that the same was taken away by the said sadhus.

From Palghar I had sent a telegram to the Bulsar Station Master to keep a doctor in attendance. When my train reached Bulsar and as I was going to make inquiries, accused No. 2 blocked my way and asked me to show my ticket which was shown to him twice before, his object being to prevent me from seeing the doctor. I asked him to make haste and return my ticket but he held it in his hand and he stood there, till the starting of the train, with the ticket. I began to proceed to the Station Master's room but he gave signal for the train to start so I had to return to my compartment and take my seat.

I was unable to get the names of the accused until the 5th instant, as will appear from the correspondence. (The names were obtained from the Traffic Superintendent.)

Under the above circumstances I charge the accused of (1) hurt, section 323, I. P. C.; (2) assault, section 352, I. P. C.; (3) wrongful restraint, section 342, I. P. C.; (4) for not listening to my complaint and compelling me to sit in an overcrowding compartment, section 102 of I. Ry. Act, and (5) for endangering safety of a passenger, section 128, I. Ry. Act, and for such further offences either under the Penal Code or under the Indian Railway Act as the accused may appear to have committed on the facts abovementioned.

SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I be permitted to join hands with your correspondent who in the issue of your paper of the 27th April drew the attention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to the inconvenience caused to passengers for want of accommodation in local trains on holidays when Sunday trains are run. It has invariably become the practice of both the suburban Railways within the Island of Bombay to run Sunday trains even on minor holidays thus apparently giving little or no attention to the importance of such holidays. As, for instance if one takes for comparison the Christmas Day and some other minor holiday, say Gokulashtami, it will be observed that only the usual Sunday trains are run on both the above holidays although on the latter day, with the exception of a few Government and other offices, almost all the commercial offices and even some of the Railway administrative offices are open and the result is the local trains on such days are usually suffocated.

On behalf of the silent, but deeply aggrieved 3rd class passengers and in justice to my own feelings I have sought to ventilate the grievances through your widely-read paper in the hope that the Railway authorities will take early steps to remove the hardships and to look to the proper rights of the passengers even though they travel by 3rd class which accrues more revenue than what the other two classes do.—Yours, etc.

P. K. J.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

HIS NEW CONTRACT £1,000 A WEEK

Charlie Chaplin, as already reported in "The Scotsman," has decided to leave the Essanay Company, and has entered into a new contract for a year with the Mutual Film Corporation, a combine of a dozen or so American companies.

He is to have a salary of £2,000 a week, and has already had a cash bonus of £30,000 for putting his name to the cotract.

He announces the change in a big advertisement in the "Moving Picture World" of New York.

"I am now with the Mutual," he says, "After thoroughly investigating the motion picture field I have decided to affiliate myself with the Mutual Film Corporation. My future bookings will be released by mutual exchanges, because they serve the greatest number of exhibitors throughout the country."

In an interview he said:—"It means that I am let free to be just as funny as I dare; to do the best work that is in me, and to spend my energies on the thing the people want. I have for a long time thought that this would be my big year, and this contract gives me my opportunity.

"There is inspiration in it."

Chaplin's contract with the Essanay Company expired on January 31, and he has kept the kinema world in suspense for two months as to whether or not he would renew it.

He could not enter into a new contract without giving the Essanay Company an option of retaining his services on the same terms as any other company might offer.

It appears that the rock on which the negotiations with the Eassanay split up were the clauses in their terms by which Chaplin would be penalised if he did not do a proper amount of work.

He has become disinclined to do more than he is bound to do, and the Eassanay Company wanted the conditions of his new contract to be such that Charlie's remuneration would depend on his own exertions as well as his popularity.

Mr. J. E. Pearce, of the London Essanay Company, told a star man that their last offer to him was £12,000 for every film he produced on completion of the production, and a royalty in addition of a sum which had not transpired on this side.

"If he only produced one film in four weeks—which he could easily do—that would be £156,000 a year; but if he were willing and did not raise unnecessary difficulties, he could have produced on a fortnight, and so doubled his remuneration.

"But lately we have had the greatest difficulty in getting him to produce even one film a month."

Charlie will work in a new studio now being erected in Los Angelos, and one clause in the contract provides that he shall not come to England and run the risk of being conscripted.

There is therefore little expectation of seeing Chaplin before a Local Tribunal—say, at Chamberwell—trying to prove that he is indispensable.

The Essanay Company have prudently saved a number of Chaplin's latest films in view of the possibility of a change. They have released no Chaplin subjects since "Charlie at the Show" on February 7, and they have at least four, and some reports say as many as twenty, new Chaplins to put on the market. One is a burlesque of "Carmen," and another is entitled "Charlie's Police."

There is a prevalent dearth of comedy films, but Charlie's supremacy as a popular favourite is not even seriously threatened by any rival.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

ENDOWMENT FUND AND CONVALESCENT HOME.

A meeting of the subscribers to the above Fund was held at Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co's office in the Fort yesterday evening to consider the Report of the Committee, and to pass the accounts for the season 1914-15. Colonel Jackson, Senior Physiciam-in-Charge of St. George's Hospital, was in the chair. The Report was as follows:—

ENDOWMENT FUND.

The balance in hand at the commencement of the year was Rs. 5,923-14-10 and on July 31st, 1915, Rs. 7,593-6-4, so that the receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,669-7-6. Rs. 5,000 remained on Fixed Deposit with the Chartered Bank. The payment of the grant of Rs. 200 per month to the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association has been continued throughout the year.

The receipts to this Fund include the usual grant from the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

The opening balance at the commencement of the season 1914-15 was Rs. 3,508-2-3, and the closing balance on 31st July, 1915, was Rs. 3,928-1-2, shewing an excess of income over expenditure of Rs. 419-14-11. There were no expenses of an extraordinary character to be met during the year, but the receipts have not been large enough yet to warrant the re-transfer to No. 1 Account of the Rs. 5,000 borrowed towards meeting the expense of the new wards. Miss Goldney, the Lady Superintendent, reports that there were 335 vistors to the Home during the year. Of these 106 were men, 138 women and 91 children, the total including 20 hospital nurses from Bombay. All patients benefited in health by their stay at the Home. The number admitted free on subscribers' tickets was 128.

The water supply from the Railway lake was intermittent as usual. The Municipal supply is not yet laid on to Khandalla. There is a leakage from the Tata works which appears to be causing some talk at Khandalla but fortunately it is too far off to affect the Home with Malaria. It might be advisable to make the Home better known by advertising. People change frequently in Bombay, many of those who have benefited by the Home leave and newcomers do not always hear about the Home. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Home during the year and expressed her pleasure with all she saw and the interest taken by Miss Goldney and her staff in the welfare of the visitors. The Committee again take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to the Revd. Mother Superior and the All Saints Sisters for the work they have done in supervising the management of the Home and also to Miss Goldney and her staff for carrying on their duties to the satisfaction of everyone during the past season. The thanks of the Committee are also due to Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., for again kindly acting as honorary auditors.

FAMINE IN RAJPUTANA.

The Secretary of the Marwari Sammailan of Bombay, writes:—The famine is very acute in the States of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, and in some parts of Patiala and Jhind. Thousands of cattle have already died and thousands have been rendered into such a condition that they may die at any moment. People strong enough to work, can earn their living anyhow by labour, but widows, pardah ladies, and infirm and invalid persons cannot get food even once a day.

The particulars of the area, population, number of cattle and the names of the principalities are as under:—

Jaipur, 15,579 square miles, 2,823,966 population, 1,000,000 cattle.

Jodhpur, 37,000 square miles, 2,000,000 population, 800,000 cattle.

Binkaner, 23,305 square miles, 700,000 population, 300,000 cattle.

Three-fourths of the people and the cattle are badly hit by the famine.

Among the societies which are doing relief work, the Marwari Sahayak Sammiti, the Marwari Sammailan, the Marwari Panchait, Calcutta, and the Akal-Go-Kashta-Niwarni Sabha of Bhatinda are notable. Besides these, rich and generous persons are individually doing great service throughout the country.

The relief-centres of the Marwari Sammailan and the Marwari Sahayak Sammiti have already been opened in the following places:—Chirawa, Malsisar, Changhu, Churu, Rajgarh, Rawatsar, Bahal, Jhunjhnu, Mandukia, Danha, Badwar, Sujangarh, Pillani, Lachmangarh, and Hissar.

At all these centres each deserving person is given 18 seers (Bengali weight) of corn monthly, and each cattle five seers of "bhusa" or "karb" and half a seer of "gwar" daily. The cattle belong to those persons who have been rendered homeless or have become unable to support themselves

Besides 3,500 cattle which have been sent to the Karnal Forest, 1,500 are being protected by the Akal-Go-Kashta-Niwarni Sabha of Bhatinda, at their various centres. The Calcutta Marwari Panchait is supporting 1,500 cows in addition to the 1,500 which have already been sent to Karnal under the care of the Cow-Protecting Sabha.

The Calcutta Marwari Panchait have subscribed about a lakh of rupees and the Sahayak Sammiti and the Sammailan about Rs. 50,000 out of which nearly three-fourth is already spent. Besides the amount which these societies have spent not less than one and a half millions is spent through other sources.

The expense in saving people and cattle respectively is Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 per month. The rate of fodder is between 12 to 20 seers a rupee and 83/4, 12, 13, 10, seers per rupee for wheat, gram, barley, jwar, bajra and gwar respectively.

The labour rate in Jaipur and Bikaner States is annas 2-6 to 3 a day, while in Jodhpur it is both scanty and small.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL.

ALIGARH (I) BEAT POONA GYMKHANA (G

The first of the semi-finals, that between the Aligarh team and the Poona Gymkhana, was played off on the Oval on Monday when before a large crowd of spectators, the Poona Gymkhana had to admit defeat to the Aligarh team by the narrow margin of a goal. The Poona Gymkhana had only one change, Captain Yates being an unwilling absentee through injury to his thumb. Capt. McKayy who played in his place was no mean substitute as he staved off quite a number of rushes in brilliant style. The Poona defence, though heavier, showed remarkable judgment, aim and accuracy in intercepting passes. Their forwards, specially Lieuts. Yeld, Harding and Robinson, indulged in pretty passing bouts and showed great grit and dash in forcing the game, but these raids were, however, successfully negotiated by the Aligarh defence at critical moments and they retired beaten. They played a plucky game and the result hung in the balance up till the last minute of the game. The Aligarh team were of course, the better team on the day's play and with a little more accuracy in shooting and less of off-sides could have won by a bigger margin. Their tackling and dribbling were very showy, no doubt but they made too much of them and they were rather disinclined to shoot while inside the circle. They were a speedier and cleverer lot than their opponents, no doubt, but this failure in shooting is to be deplored, as against a stronger combination this sort of over-dodging will not be of any avail. However, they proved themselves no mean fighters and it is to be hoped that they will do full justice to their reputation as an excellent combination when they meet the winners of to-day's game in the final.

There was no score during the initial half. Asad Ali scored the only goal of the evening 13 minutes after the restart.

The teams were:—

Aligarh:—Munzoor Hossein; Rahamut Khan and Akbar Hossein; Abbar Khan, Ahzar Ali and Shabbir Ahmed: Anwar Ali, Fateh Mahomed Khan, Mustapha Hossein, Asad Ali and Hadi Hossein.

Poona Gymkhana:—Lieut. Hoare; Lt. Dolan and Capt. Awdry; Capt. Carr, Capt. McKay, and Capt. Fox; Lieuts. Wyld, Harding, Yeld, Robinson and Sothers.

Referees:—Mr. Ward and Capt. King-Mason.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Hornets v. G. I. P. Railway Athletics.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Last evening in the above tournament the Albert Hockey Club met and defeated the Parsee Young Boys by three goals to two on the Cooperage ground.

The game between the Prince Club and the Parsee Trinity ended in a draw after playing extra time, and will be replayed this morning on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

The following games are down for decision this evening:—

Third Bombay Scouts v. Young Friends Hockey Club, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, bully off at 5-15.

Bombay Educational Society's High School v. Boy Scouts, on the Cooperage, bully off, at 5.15.

VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH.

NEW ELECTRIC PUMP.

On Sunday morning Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Chief Presidency Magistrate, performed the opening ceremony of a new electric pump at Golvala Brothers' Victoria Swimming Bath, Kennedy Seaface, in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. R. B. Taymaster, in requesting Rao Bahadur Setalvad to perform the ceremony, said that during the past 20 years over 16,000 persons had availed themselves of the facilities provided by the bath.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad then declared the pump open.

An exhibition of waterpolo was then given by some members of the bath.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad addressing the assembly, said that the Parsis had founded most of the public institutions of the city, which was highly creditable to them. In fact he might without exaggeration say they were the salt of Bombay. He spoke in high terms of Messrs. Golvala Brothers for their enterprise and dwelt upon the advantages of swimming. He and his sons had learnt to swim at this bath and had vastly gained by it. He alluded to the spirit of brotherhood existing between the various members of the bath. He wished Messrs. Golvala Brothers continued success.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SIMLA, May 1.

The following names of British officers appear in the 75th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Force:—

KILLED.

2nd-Lieut. A. C. Thouless, Norfolks.

WOUNDED.

2nd-Lieut. C. C. Penny, R. E.
2nd-Lieut. R. H. Arnold, Welsh Pioneers.
2nd-Lieut. Sir J. W. L. Napier, South Wales Borderers.
Captain R. W. Murphy, R. A. M. C.

At a recent meeting of the merchants of Bangalore it was decided to establish a Chamber of Commerce for the Mysore State and it is proposed to request the Dewan to formally open it at an early date.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 2, 1916.

THE SACRIFICE OF TOWNSHEND.

The surrender of General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara with a force of nine thousand British and Indian troops is an event the gravity of which it would be folly to attempt to minimise. Our first feeling of course must be one of sympathy and admiration for the gallant and skilful general,—and the intrepid troops under his command,—who, after a brilliant advance to Kut-el-Amara, was forced against his will to attempt an impossible feat, and has since, after a no less skilful retreat, withstood for 143 days a seige of a very severe character, surrendering only after his supplies were exhausted and it became obvious that relief could not reach him in time to save the position. Let that be emphasised,—that for this disaster no blame attaches either to General Townshend or to the rank and file of his force. The former has displayed throughout the whole of his operations in Mesopotamia the highest skill and daring, and his troops have fought with a brilliance and bravery which has added lustre to the British and Indian arms. The blame for what has happened lies elsewhere. The responsibility has not yet been clearly fixed, so far as the public knowledge is concerned. But we think that the time has come when full justice should be done to the brave commander who has been thus humiliated through no fault of his own, and the air cleared of the many mischievous rumours which have been in circulation for some time past. We are unable to see what good purpose can any longer be served,—if there was ever any purpose to be served,—by keeping the public in the dark regarding the exact responsibility for a move which had the effect of marring what had hitherto been a campaign with a completely successful record. At the present moment indeed, in our view, much harm is likely to accrue, especially in this country, unless the public are taken into the full confidence of the Government and allowed clearly to know that the disaster that has befallen the British arms in Mesopotamia is not one which reflects the least discredit on the force that has surrendered, or the general in immediate command.

It is General Townshend who has surrendered his sword to a gallant foe. It is upon the shoulders of others that the responsibility rests for the hopeless position in which he found himself. He and his gallant little army have been sacrificed on the altar of an inefficiency and miscalculation in which, we believe, they had had no part or share. And this should be the point to be emphasised in the hour of their humiliation. We repeat that it is a grave injustice to a brave and brilliant commander and the officers and men under his command to conceal this fact any longer, and we call upon the Government, in the name of the fellow-countrymen of these brave men, both British and Indian, to put them right with their country and remove the slur that may rest upon their fame in the view of the ignorant and uninformed. For that ignorance and lack of information the Government is to blame. The country has been kept too much in the dark as to what has been going on in Mesopotamia. The want of confidence in the public appears to us to be inexcusable. At any rate the extent to which it has been carried is not productive of good and it is not excused by military considerations. It is far better that the public mind should be well prepared for disaster, than that it should be allowed to come upon us unawares. The vast mass of the reading public in this country are dependent chiefly on Reuter's telegrams for their news of the war, supplemented by the small amount of additional information that occasionally comes in the Secretary of State's cables to the Viceroy. Much that has been published in England regarding the Mesopotamian campaign, in which after all India has the first interest, has been suppressed by both these agencies, whether willingly or not, of course, we do not know, but certainly in our view very unfortunately. The time has come for a full disclosure, so far as it may be consistent with military expediency. We want a clear statement as to who exactly was responsible for forcing upon General Townshend the advance to Baghdad, with a force which was absurdly insufficient for the opposition he had to meet. We want to know whether or not it is true, as has been freely stated, without contradiction, that General Townshend himself protested vehemently against the orders that he received; whether as is commonly rumoured, that not only from General Townshend but from other sources, information was received that the Turks were in overwhelming force and was ignored and pooh-poohed by the General in chief command. The concealment of the truth or otherwise of these reports is doing a great deal of harm and is unfair to the men concerned. We cannot conceive of any military or political reason for maintaining this concealment. Lord Crewe has stated emphatically, in connection with this Mesopotamian campaign, that no commander had been asked by the civil power to undertake an operation of any kind with a force which he had declared to be insufficient for the purpose. Unlike "The Times" we are prepared to accept that assurance. But on the same occasion Lord Islington told the House of Lords that, (1) no representation by General Townshend prior to the advance had been reported Home, and, (2) that the responsiblity for the advance did not rest with General Townshend but with the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia and the Government of India. That, however, does not tell us enough, and we repeat that it is time that we should know definitely whether General Townshend did make certain representations and whether they were ignored either by the General Officer in the superior command or the Government of India. If any responsibility rests with the latter, and we do not know whether it does or not, it is clear that there is someone in a high place who should find another sphere of activity.

We regret that we cannot share the sense of relief that has been expressed in certain quarters at the end of "an impossible phase in the operations in Mesopotamia"; impossible they had become owing to miscalculation and blundering, but was there really any reason why they should have been so. Is it clear now that everything was done that might have been done, or done as it should have been done, to rescue General Townshend and his force from the position in which they had been left? There may be a certain sense of satisfaction in the fact that General Lake and the others have been relieved of a heavy responsibility and a formidable task. But the suggestion that there is now nothing to be done but to sit down and hold on to the positions that can be held with comparative ease and comfort is not one that likes us at all. A very heavy blow has been dealt at the prestige of British arms. It is all very well to talk of reverting absolutely to the original plan of campaign, as to which, by the way, nobody has any official information. But the unfortunate fact we have got to deal with is that an advance was attempted on Baghdad, that it has failed and we have sacrificed a brave and brilliant force of nearly ten thousand men. We cannot afford to take that sitting down, waiting for the Turks to attack a comfortably strong position. No doubt that would be a situation which we could afford to contemplate with equanimity. We have no doubt, too, the Turks would regard it with equanimity. But there is prestige and a position to be retrieved, and sacrifices and great efforts must be made to retrieve them, even if we have to look very far ahead. We are kept so much in the dark regarding ways and means and men and supplies and all the rest of the paraphernalia, that we are precluded from entering into any detailed discussion of the possibilities of the future. But the public in this country will be very disgusted and very unfortunately affected if the surrender of Kut is to be followed by a withdrawal and an acceptance of the check that has been administered to the adventure that was undertaken. Are we always to learn from the Russians the way in which to retrieve disaster, or rather to leave it to them to retrieve disaster for us? We trust not.

ECONOMIC HYSTERIA.

A prominent feature of the hysteria of economics which has seized certain people in England and France for the past few weeks is what may be called the dumping panic. A fear is expressed that the Central Powers will, on the conclusion of the war, insist on doing too much trade. These panic-stricken folk are told to picture to themselves what may ensue after the war. They are also told that the Central Powers will do everything possible to crush the attempt against the revival of their trades and dislocated industries by dumping on the markets vast quantities of goods supposed to be stored up and kept in readiness for the psychological moment. How an ardent imagination may work up the panic stricken can be seen from the note of alarm raging in both England and France. German mills and workshops, we are told, are working day and night storing up huge stocks for the purpose of dumping! And there are even Alanascars of statisticians who have estimated the value of these dumping stocks at somewhere about 300 million pounds sterling! If only these hysterical people were calmly to reason with themselves and inquire what is the actual evidence of this fact they would soon discover the absolute want of any such evidence. They have only to ask themselves whether there is any material element of surplus labour not absorbed in fighting which, by any possible stretch of imagination, could be engaged in producing articles of a variety of character, valued at even half of 300 millions sterling. Again they may ask where is the enormous quantity of raw materials required for production of such a variety of commodities when the Germans are fretting under the effective blockade of the British Navy and in reprisal carrying out their frightful submarine warfare by sinking all kinds of vessels, specially merchantmen, in defiance of the world's condemnation. A little further serenity and clarity of thought would show these misguided people that, at the close of the war, when stocks are actually taken, it will be found that they are extremely low and that immense efforts will be needed to reorganise all industries and put them in working order. In his recent brochure on this problem, published by the Cobden Club, the indefatigable Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., enumerates the number of difficulties and contradictions which are involved in this policy. Referring to this pamphlet "The Nation," one of the sanest papers on economic problems, observes:—

"A refusal of direct trade on the part of the Allies would necessarily open up more trade between Germany and the neutral nations. Great quantities of goods of German origin would either come in through these neutral countries or would liberate goods produced by these neutrals for export trade to the Allies. Thus German goods, or their equivalents, would be "dumped" as before on our markets. The feelings of our people might be spared by the substitution of indirect for direct trade intercourse, but the economic result would be the same. The notion that it is practicable to boycott a great modern commercial nation is quite chimerical."

In short England must trust in the future as in the past to the widest international commerce not only for her secondary sources of supply but many of her primary ones. And we fully concur with "The Nation" that

"British State policy will be rightly directed to provide against the possibility of Germany or any other likely enemy, obtaining a monopoly or a dangerous control of certain articles, the lack of which might imperil our existence. Here, however, the remedy lies, not along the weak, costly and ultimately futile way of protective tariffs, but by a State or Imperial organisation of resources under efficient public control."

Notes of the Day

A Lost Ultimatum.

What has happened to President Wilson's ultimatum to Germany? When it was despatched Washington was full of sound and fury. The Wilhelmstrasse was to be given no time for prevarication and shilly-shallying, and failure to afford immediate satisfaction in the shape of a definite and unequivocal undertaking to cease the submarine frightfulness was to result in an immediate rupture. For all one can see, the Wilhelmstrasse is sitting on the Note with its usual indifference, and the only thing that has happened is that the American Ambassador in Berlin has gone to headquarters to confer with the Kaiser, followed by a shower of petulant abuse by the "big torpedo" press. There may be people who will be deluded enough to suppose that Mr. Gerard's visit to the Kaiser is for the purpose of demanding an immediate answer to the ultimatum. It is more likely that he has been sent for to receive the Kaiser's assurance that the matter is being duly deliberated upon and will be dealt with in due course. The Kaiser and his diplomatists are adepts at wasting and gaining time and President Wilson's Government and his colleagues are adepts at allowing themselves to be befooled. Mr. Elihu Root recently wisely informed the Republican Convention in New York that no man should draw a pistol who dares not shoot, and that the Government that shakes its fist first and its finger afterwards falls into contempt. That is exactly what has happened to President Wilson's Government, though Mr. Wilson has never got beyond shaking his finger.

The Plight of Hungary.

The Hungarian paper "Az Ujsag" has been publishing a series of articles on the economic state of Hungary, based on a careful investigation of the conditions. The one dealing with the plight of the so-called "Latiener class," meaning the educated middle class people, is the most characteristic feature of the series, as it shows the conditions existing among the class which before the war was the well-to-do section of the population, and which in fact, fills the Government and civil service offices, and has the administration of the whole country in hand. Government officials, men in the service of municipalities, judges, and professors, as well as teachers and lawyers are said to be in a pitiable situation, the latter having lost more than half of their income, whilst the others have to make a living on the same salary they received before the war. Speaking of the position of the judges, the writer states that most of them are struggling with indescribable misery, and quotes one Buda Pesth Judge of the Criminal Court as saying:—

"Most of my colleagues are starving and freezing and are lacking respectable clothes, for the pay they receive is not enough to keep one man, let alone a family of six or eight. The salary of a clerk (notary of justice) is from £40 to £60 a year, a younger judge receives from £110 to £160 a year, and those who have served for many years might reach a salary of £300 a year We formerly received 20 per cent war relief from the Government, but that was only in the first year of the war, and this year it has been stopped. The rise in prices has been 200 per cent on an average, but in spite of this we do not even receive a 20 per cent. increase in our salary. How can we live on a salary of this size? For the last twenty months I have not been to a café, theatre, or restaurant. I am wearing my old clothes, and we are happy if once a fortnight we can give the children a little meat. I repeat we are starving in the literal sense of the word, and it is a great help to some of us if we can earn a little by literary work."

"Conscientious Objectors" and the I. C. S.

A "conscientious objector" who recently appeared before the Cambridge Borough Tribunal, stated that he was reading for the Indian Civil Service. Mr. R. H. Macleod, a retired Civilian, writes to the "Morning Post" to tell him that he has mistaken his vocation:—

One of the duties of an Indian Civilian, if he is in the Executive branch, is to maintain the peace of his district, and he must not only give the necessary directions beforehand for firing on a riotous mob in the case of an apprehended disturbance, but may have to take charge of the operations and himself give the order to fire. If he is in the Judicial branch he will have to try murder cases and pass sentence of death when that is the appropriate punishment. Furthermore, every Indian Civilian is expected to belong to the local Volunteer Corps, and he must be prepared to carry out all the duties which that position involves. There is no snug corner for *fatuwalas* in the I. C. S. Squeamish youths who suffer from abnormally developed consciences should lose no time in selecting some other career better adapted to their peculiar notions on the subject of the British Empire and the defence of their native land. They are only wasting their energies in studying for a Service into which they are not likely to be admitted, and from which, in any case, they would be promptly ejected if they attempted to put their precious theories into practice.

State Control of Universities.

The following is commended to the notice of those who so persistently maintain that university education in India must be subject to interference and control by the State if it is to be in any way effective and efficient:—

At the annual meeting of the University of London Graduates' Association on March 16 the president, Sir William Collins, said that the two cardinal vices of higher education in Germany were the identification of the University with the State by State-appointed and State-paid professors, and the bestowal of degrees by the professors on their own students without independent examination. This led to the worship of the State and a belief that it could do no wrong, and propagated this doctrine in the rising generation. Both these vices were to a large extent reproduced in the report of the University of London Commission, [illegible] savoured too much of Teutonic Kultur.

Positivist Re-union.

The "Positivist Review" for April makes the interesting announcement that the two sections into which the followers of Auguste Comte in England have for more than thirty-seven years been divided have now re-united. The place of meeting will henceforward be the Church of Humanity in Chapel Street, off Lamb's Conduit Street. The breach was brought about in 1878 by the action of Dr. Congreve, the founder and head of the English Positivist community, in proclaiming independence of the authority of Pierre Laffitte, the successor of Comte. The result was that the majority of the most prominent English Positivists, including Professor J. H. Bridges, Professor Beesly, Vernon Lushington, J. Cotter Morison (father of Sir Theodore Morison), and Mr. Frederic Harrison (of whom only the last-named now survives), formed a separate society. Among those who remained with Dr. Congreve was Sir Henry Cotton.

British School of Oriental Studies.

Professor A. A. Macdonald, Boden Professor of Sanskrit in Oxford, in a very interesting communication to "The Times" recommends the establishment of a British school of Oriental studies for Europeans at some centre of Sanskrit learning like Benares on entirely European lines, similar to the School of Classical Archæology at Athens or the excellent French School of the Far East at Hanoe. To cover the wide field of knowledge represented by Sanskrit studies there are only five professorships in Great Britain as compared with about twenty-five in Germany, according to Professor Macdonald, and he believes that "It will be a reproach to England if we cannot establish an institute of the kind in India with all our obligations to promote education and learning in connection with the ancient civilisation and literature of the vast Indian empire." The professor takes exception to the Government of India policy of gradually reducing the European element in the Archæological Department.

"I am assured by a scholar who has had long archæological experience in India that such a policy is bound to result in stagnation in this department. For archæology is a special European branch of study uncongenial to Indian modes of thought which have never been interested in historical research though a few individual Indians have done good archæological work latterly under European direction."

It is noteworthy that Sir John Marshall, Director General of Indian Archæology, differs from the Boden professor in his estimate of the taste and capacity of Indians for archæological investigations. Dr. Marshall believes in encouraging Indian talent and has in practice lost no opportunity to support the claims of competent Indians.

The Rig Veda.

Professor Macdonald is engaged on a complete translation of the Rig Veda which he calls the Old Testament of the Hindus, the importance of which he emphasises in the words of Max Muller who 43 years ago predicted "I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient poets of his own country." As a preliminary introduction to the translation of the Rig Veda the professor has in preparation a Vedic grammar for students about to be published by the Clarendon Press and a Vedic reader. These two supply "microscopic information on every point," and are intended to enable the learner even without the help of a teacher to acquire a good working knowledge of the Vedas.

Prophecies of the War.

M. Maurice Maeterlinck, in the "Figaro," has analysed several prophecies made about the war, and he cites two as worthy of serious study. The first is that of the Curé of Ars (near Metz), named Baptiste Vianney. He was endowed with remarkable properties as medium. His prophecy was known in 1860 two or three months after his death, and was printed in 1872. Of the present war he wrote:—

The enemy will not completely go away at once. Our assailants will return again and destroy everything on their passage. They will not be resisted, but will be allowed to advance. After that their food supplies will be cut off. They will experience heavy losses, and will retire to their own country, where they will be followed, and there will be few of them that will return. Then will be taken from them all that they have carried and even much more.

The Curé of Ars specified the date of the fulfilment of the prophecy by saying that there would be a wish to canonise him, but that there would not be time. Now Vianney was to have been canonised in July, 1914, but the canonisation was postponed.

The Second Prophecy.

The other prophecy refers to a manuscript handed over by Professor Charles Richet, on the 13th June, 1914, to M. R. de Vesmes, on behalf of Dr. Amadée Tardieu. This manuscript gave an account of a conversation held in July, 1869, between M. Tardieu and his friend, M. Léon Sonrel, who had a vision in which he prophesied several specific details regarding the war of 1870. M. Tardieu, on the 3rd June, 1914, writes:—

I have been waiting for two years for the accomplishment of the following predictions. I say nothing as regards M. Léon Sonrel's family or my own personal affairs, but the personal fact agrees so closely with general events that I cannot doubt what follows: "Oh, my God!" said Léon Sonrel, "my country is lost! France is dead. What a disaster. No—she's saved! She extends to the Rhine. Oh, France, my well-beloved country, you are triumphing. You are the queen of nations. Your genius shines resplendent in the universe. The whole world admires you."

Commenting on the proprecies, M. Maeterlinck writes:—

These are hitherto the only known propreciés. They are timid and laconic, but in districts where the least light assumes enormous importance, they do not appear negligible.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FIGHTING.

FRENCH SUCCESS AT VERDUN.

BLOCKADE NET AROUND GERMANY.

FRESH ATTACKS AGAINST BRITISH

The Austro-German forces have been compelled to retire in the Pinsk region owing to floods. The Germans began to depart, leaving the Austrians as the rearguard. This aroused the Austrians who attacked the Germans and a bloody hand-to-hand fight ensued. The German staff had to adopt the ruse of a furious bombardment, pretending that the Russians were attacking, to terminate the fight.

There has been German artillery activity in the Dvinsk region and further south, followed by infantry attacks in massed formations. The principal fighting on the Russian front has been at Lake Narotch, where a very fierce engagement is proceeding in the adjoining villages.

A French success at Verdun is the feature of the Paris communiqué. The French took a German trench northward of the Deadman Hill, making numbers of prisoners. French airmen brought down four Fokkers.

Sir Douglas Haig reports the repulse of further gas and bomb attacks. There was active underground warfare in the Loos salient.

Admiral De Chair, Commander of the Blockade Squadron in the North Sea gives details of Britain's methods of drawing a net round Germany, and said that the blockade was ninety-five per cent effective.

AN ANONYMOUS THREAT.

SIR C. A. SPRING-RICE WARNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Sir C. A. Spring-Rice has received an anonymous warning to the effect that if Sir Roger Casement is treated otherwise than as a prisoner of war it will mean his (Sir C. A. Spring-Rice's) death.

ENEMY FORCES RETIRE IN PINSK REGION.

AUSTRIANS ATTACK GERMANS.

FRIENDS FALL OUT.

AUSTRIANS ATTACK GERMANS.

BLOODY HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 30.

A telegram from Petrograd says that the enemy forces have been compelled to retire in the Pinsk region owing to floods. The Germans began to depart, leaving the Austrians as the rearguard.

This customary procedure aroused the Austrians who attacked the Germans and a bloody hand-to-hand fight ensued. The Germans' methods of quelling trouble increased the casualties, especially those among the Austrians.

Eventually, the German Staff had to adopt the ruse of a furious bombardment, pretending that the Russians were attacking, in order to terminate the fight.

FIERCE ENGAGEMENT AT LAKE NAROTCH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 30.

The principal fighting on the Russian front has been at Lake Narotch, where the Germans have attacked in massed formation in order to retake a few trenches. A very fierce engagement is proceeding in the adjoining villages.

THE IKVA BATTLE.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 1.

It is officially stated that in the battle on the Ikva we captured 22 officers and 600 Austrians. The recaptured trenches were full of Austrian dead.

GERMAN ARMIES IN RUSSIA.

MILITARY EXPERT'S REVIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 30.

Reviewing the strength of the German armies in Russia, "The Times" military correspondent says the whole front of 450 miles from the Gulf of Riga to Pripet is held by about forty-eight divisions of infantry and ten of cavalry, aggregating 1,200,000 men, of which the combatant strength in rifles is a little over 600,000, giving only 1,300 combatants per mile over the front as a whole.

Eight cavalry divisions are in trenches and except for a couple of cavalry divisions and one infantry brigade, there is no reserve.

Owing to these conditions and the lack of a natural line of resistance, the Germans have adopted the plan of holding the easily defensible points strongly and the intermediate spaces lightly.

Despite the use of oceans of barbed wire, a multitude of machine-guns and their superior railway facilities, the German line is still held weakly and any important withdrawal of troops for an offensive elsewhere may cost them dear.

GERMAN CONSUL AT DRAMA ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, April 30.

The German Consul at Drama, who was an active organiser of espionage, has been arrested and brought to Salonika. He has been interned on a warship.

A ZEPPELIN IN FLAMES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 1.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News, mentions reports that the wreck of a Zeppelin which travelled from Belgium towards Germany is said to have descended flaming near Zeebrugge.

THIRD CONTINGENT OF RUSSIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 1.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Correspondents in France announce the arrival of a third contingent of Russians.

FRENCH SUCCESS AT VERDUN.

AVOCOURT AND ESNES BOMBARDED.

GERMAN TRENCH CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 30.

A French success at Verdun is the feature of the communiqué.

The Germans at Lassigny, after a violent artillery preparation, made a small attack southward of Lassigny and got a footing, but were immediately driven out.

The bombardment of Avocourt and Esnes is reported.

The French at dusk took a German trench northward of Dead Man, making numbers of prisoners. Three German *coups-de-main* in the Vosges completely failed. French chaser aeroplanes forced down and captured an undamaged Aviatik.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT AT MORT HOMME.

FRENCH AERIAL SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 1.

The communiqué says, west of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment of our first and second lines at Mort Homme.

North of Cumieres the French captured a German trench with thirty prisoners. East of the Meuse and in Woevre the day was comparatively calm except for the usual cannonade.

A French aeroplane attacked two Fokkers above the German lines in the region of Roye. One was riddled by machine-gun fire and dropped five thousand feet, being smashed to atoms. The other was likewise obliged to descend.

Our battleplanes brought down two other Fokkers, one south of Douaumont.

Five enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs south of Verdun. Our chasers brought down two anti-aircraft guns and accounted for a third.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA

FURTHER CAPTURES BY GEN. SMUTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

General Smuts reports further captures of quantities of livestock at Kondoauangi and much ammunition.

INTERNED GERMAN LINERS.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRAZIL BROKEN DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

Negotiations with Brazil to secure three German interned liners have broken down, but Germany has now allowed Chile to take three liners for coastal trade.

THE FALL OF KUT.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY FROM AUSTRALIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

The following telegrams have passed between the Governor-General of Australia and his Excellency the Viceroy:—

The Governor-General of Australia to the Viceroy:—"Melbourne, 1st May.—On behalf of the Government and people of Australia I offer deepest sympathy to the Government, Army and people, on the loss of the gallant force which so long withstood the attack of overwhelming odds. The defence of Kut-el-Amara will rank high in the military records of the King-Emperor's Indian troops."

The Viceroy to the Governor-General of Australia.—"May 1st.—All India will be deeply stirred by your message conveying Australia's sympathy with the brave garrison of Kut-el-Amara. The war in its course has brought its dark days to Australia and to India, but it has created bonds of common sympathy and a common purpose through which all failures will be retrieved."

BRITISH FRONT.

GAS AND BOMB ATTACKS REPULSED.

UNGROUND WARFARE AT LOOS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Sir Douglas Haig reports the repulse of further gas and bomb attacks.

The Germans unsuccessfully raided trenches last night near Fricourt, while north of Messines and Wulverghem, they liberated gas at one in the morning on a front of two thousand yards. They followed this up with an infantry attack which was broken up by artillery.

A hostile party which entered our trenches at one point was immediately bombed out.

Simultaneously the enemy, following a heavy bombardment attacked with bombers at Hollandschesschuur, but were equally unsuccessful before our machine gun and rifle fire.

There was active underground warfare in the Loos salient.

UNRULY ARABS SOUNDLY TROUNCED.

DANGER TO EGYPT OVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 1.

The "Madras Mail's" Alexandria correspondent, writing on the 11th April, says:—The Prince of Wales as a captain on the General Staff in Egypt, has not taken up his headquarters at Cairo but at Ismailia. From all accounts he is maintaining the reputation he has acquired in France, as an energetic and hardworking officer.

The much vaunted Ottoman-German attack on the Canal has failed to materialise. Unruly Arabs of the western desert stirred up by discontented Ottoman regulars and influenced by lavish distributions of Teutonic gold, have been soundly trounced and for this year, at any rate, danger to Egypt, if indeed any ever existed in reality, is over. This seems equivalent to saying that it is over for good, as we confidently hope that by the end of this year the Teutonic menace will be for ever broken and the misguided Turk finding himself in the lurch by friends he so ill-advisedly chose, will have more than enough to do nearer home without worrying about Egypt.

There has been much comment in the British community in Alexandria over the apparent neglect of the graves of the British and Australian soldiers buried there. Most of these men died in one or other of the many local hospitals as the result of wounds received in the Gallipoli Peninsula, in France, or in Western Egypt. In vast majority of cases even the simple wooden cross is lacking to perpetuate the memory of these gallant fighters for Britain. The British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John at Alexandria has now taken the matter up, and made certain arrangements for the erection of commemorative stones in the military cemetery in the city, inasmuch as many of the men buried in Alexandria were members of the Indian Expeditionary Force. This information may be of interest in India where they may possibly have had friends who would like to show they have not forgotten them. Several men of the battalion of the Dublin Fusiliers who were stationed in Madras just before the war, have found their last long resting place in Alexandria and Cairo in common with India.

Egypt is feeling seriously the want of shipping tonnage with the result that prices of certain commodities have risen considerably. This applies particularly to coal for which as much as 130 shillings a ton has been paid recently. Egypt also unlike Southern India, is unprovided with anything like sufficient firewood to take the place of coal. So far as most eatables are concerned, however, prices are fairly normal for which we have a committee for fixing the prices largely.

Financially the money spent in Egypt by the very large number of troops which have passed through the country, is computed at approximately £10 millions sterling. Up to now it has rendered local tradesmen fairly prosperous, and has made up for the falling off in the trade in other directions due to the excellent price obtained for Egyptian cotton during the season just passed. Also a larger increase than ever has been planted up to meet the anticipated demand this year.

BLOCKADE NET AROUND GERMANY.

NINETY-FIVE PER CENT EFFECTIVE.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS' RUSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 30.

Admiral Beckair (De Chair?), Commander of the Blockade Squadron in the North Sea, interviewed by the London correspondent of the "Brooklyn Eagle," gave details of Britain's methods of drawing a net around Germany.

He said that the blockade was ninety-five per cent. effective, and he emphasised its extreme fairness towards neutrals, strongly contrasting our methods with those of Germany.

He described the ruses of blockade runners to evade the British inspectors, including copper keels, hollow masts, rubber onions, cotton concealed in barrels of flour, and honeycomb filled with liquid rubber.

But the chief trouble, he said, was due to false manifests. In several cases when a blockade runner realised that the game was up the captain produced both the genuine and false manifests.

THE MYSTERY OF MESOPOTAMIA.

"THE TIMES" COMMENT.

The discussion of the Mesopotamian expedition in the House of Commons was reassuring in one respect. It showed that the responsible authorities, both in London and in India, acknowledge the breakdown of the medical arrangements, and have taken remedial measures, writes "The Times." We are glad to record some further details of these belated activities as described by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Tennant in answer to Parliamentary questions. But the hospital deficiencies, scandalous as they have been, consitute only one part of the issue. The larger question, which will assuredly have to be faced by Ministers relates to the general conduct of the Mesopotamian campaign, and the decisions taken in Simla and London. What body or what individual, either in Simla or in London, was ultimately responsible for the most unfortunate decision to attempt an advance from Kut-el-Amara to Baghdad with a force which was emphatically inadequate in point of numbers? That inquiry represents the essence of the Mesopotamian mystery, and in due course it will have to be answered. Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that all the military authorities concurred in the advance on Ctesiphon and he instanced the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia, the military authorities in India, and the military authorities at home. The list sounds imposing, but Sir John Nivon was at Basra, Sir Beauchamp Duff was at Simla, and Lord Kitchener was in London. The only man on the spot, the only man really competent to judge at that moment, was General Townshend, and we hope that at the right time we shall be told the extent of the concurrence of General Townshend, who does not figure in Mr. Chamberlain's list. Meanwhile the excuses about the deficiencies of river transport strike us as grave reflection upon the resourcefulness of the military authorities in India. The conditions of the navigation of the Tigris and Euphrates were known with absolute exactitude. India has considerable minor shipbuilding facilities. It is true that half the world was scoured too late for shallowdraught river craft, some of which foundered on their way to the Persian Gulf. But had the Indian authorities been alert they would have built many months ago enough shallow-draught steamers and flats to have met the needs of the expedition. Had they added to these some shallow-draught armoured craft. General Townshend need not have been besieged in Kut for a single week. Had they even begun to build last October, when the decision to advance to Baghdad was made, the situation might not now be so serious.

We are asked to withhold judgment about the medical deficiencies until the inquiry now being held is complete. It may be pointed out, however, that Mr. Chamberlain did not himself entirely withhold judgment, for he exprssessed the view that there had been "a lamentable breakdown." There has indeed, and it was largely due to the extraordinary assumption that the march of the relieving force to Kut would be a trival affair involving few casualties. General Aylmer's force, the strength of which we will not name, advanced with provision for dealing with only two or three hundred cases, or even fewer. The same amazing lack of judgment and foolish contempt of the enemy led to battalions being committed to frontal attacks on a bare level plain without artillery support. The results were disastrous, and the streams of wounded lacking medical attention formed a tragic sequel. The medical organization at the battle of Ctesiphon was calculated on a scale of 375 casualties. Mr. Chamberlain knows the number of wounded on that occasion, without counting the sick. Mr. Hobhouse has charged the Ministry with "a most serious concealment of information" about the Mesopotamian operations. He is quite right, and the allegation applies with especial strength to the actions fought by General Aylmer last January. The veil which concealed Gallipoli has been drawn again on the Tigris ever since the day when Mr. Asquith made his impressive but entirely misleading announcement that our forces were "within measurable distance of Baghdad."

CANADIAN MUNITIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES.

A ROYAL COMMISSION.

According to an Ottawa message additional charges have been preferred in the Canadian House of Commons by Mr. Kyte, Liberal member for Richmond, in connection with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's resolution for a Parliamentary Committee of investigation into the operations of the defunct Shell Commission.

Mr. Kyte produced documentary evidence which he alleged tended to show that the Shell Commission on June last let contracts for fuses aggregating $22,000,000 to two American mushroom companies, without plant or buildings; that over $3,000,000 in cash was advanced to these companies before the delivery of any fuses; that delivery up to the middle of March was very slow; and that there was a partnership agreement among the principals of the companies to divide $1,000,000 commission on the contract.

It was also alleged by Mr. Kyte that Hon. Colonel J. W. Allison, a confidential agent of the Minister of Militia, Sir Sam Hughes, in arranging purchases in the United States, shared to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars in commissions on munitions orders.

The charges have created considerable sensation in Parliamentary circles, and a number of Conservative members are said to be urging the Government to grant the investigation moved for by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Hon. Andrew Broder, who was recently created a Privy Councillor, is quoted as saying that he would vote against the Government unless an inquiry were granted, and that the Canadian people shou'd deal with the question without waiting to ask the Imperial Government if an investigation was desired.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

In the Canadian House of Commons on March 29 Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, announced that in view of the nature of the charges made by Mr. Kyte, the Government had decided to have an inquiry made into the allegation that large sums of money had been made as commissions by Hon. Colonel Allison, while acting for the Minister of Militia, in placing contracts in the United States for fuses for artillery shells, on behalf of the Imperial authorities.

The Premier stated that when the motion was made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier for an investigation into the contracts made by the Shell Commission, he had told the House that the Government would not consent to any inquiry into expenditures by the British Government, but that if any charge should be made involving a member of the Government of Canada it would be thoroughly investigated. Although no member had made a charge against a Minister in such terms, the allegation had been put forward by Mr. Kyte, in the subsequent debate, that the Honorary Colonel Wesley Allison, in whom the Minister of Militia had expressed confidence, had large interests in profits on contracts let in the United States for fuses, and that it was through his influence that the Minister of Militia and the Shell Commission had been induced to make those contracts.

He (the Premier) therefore proposed that a Royal Commission of judges should make a thorough investigation into those contracts. Sir Robert Borden added that he had cabled a synopsis of Mr. Kyte's speech to Sir Sam Hughes, now in England, who had replied denying any improper connection with the contracts, demanding an investigation by a judicial tribunal, and announcing that he would sail from England by the first steamer.

The Premier further stated that he had cabled to Sir George Perley, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, asking him to inform the Colonial Secretary that, although the expenditure in question was by the British Government, and inquiries were unusual during the war, it was his view, owing to the close relations between Sir Sam Hughes and Colonel Allison, that it was desirable to have an inquiry.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the Premier's proposal was wholly unacceptable, and demanded an inquiry by a Committee of Parliament.

Official and Personal.

Yesterday being the birthday of the Duke of Connaught, all the Government and some of the public offices flew the Union Jack.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare has been elected to the Local Legislative Council, to represent the municipalities of the Central Division and Mr. S. D. Garud, to represent the local boards.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

ACCEPTED BY BELGAUM CONFERENCE.

MR. TILAK ON UNITY.

(From our Special Correspondent)

BELGAUM, May 1.

When the Conference met this morning enthusiasm was great because it had to consider the most important Resolution of the session, namely, that on the Congress compromise.

The Resolution stated that the Conference adopts the Report of Mr. Tilak, Mr. Baptista and Mr. Belvi and as in the interest of the motherland under the present circumstances it is desirable to unite, resolves to accept the constitution of the Congress as amended at its last session, though the amendment is highly unsatisfactory and appoints a committee of Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Tilak, Mr. Baptista, Mr. Belvi and Mr. Kelkar to do further work from within.

The Committee's Report after giving the history of the compromise question and the results of Mr. Kelkar's visit to leading Congressmen of different provinces, stated that the concessions already made, are not quite enough but that the Committee is inclined to look at the situation from the point of view from which pro-compromise Congress leaders in other provinces have now been earnestly urging non-conventionists to look at it, though, the latter are themselves aware that with the greatest goodwill and readiness to act they have not been able to bring about all that they wished to bring about at the Bombay Congress. The Committee is of opinion that a nationalist may now enter the Congress through the present half opened door and with the co-operation of leading Congressmen of other provinces make further efforts to bring about in the course of time an amendment of the constitution up to the needed degree.

MR. TILAK'S VIEWS.

Mr. Tilak in moving the Resolution said he felt responsibility that every word he said was likely to be criticised favourably or unfavourably. The question was not of nationalism or moderatism but of how all Indians could unite for common work at a time when it was absolutely necessary in the interest of the motherland to do so. It did not mean the surrender of principles. The point was whether they could sit together and devise a scheme of reform. If they remained divided it would afford a handle to the bureaucracy to rally one party against the other, the question for it being which party it disliked less. Peace they had, but peace was not enough. They wanted progress as Nationalists. He had no doubt they would not oppose any proposal that made way for a united demand for concessions after the war. The Nationalists were prepared to unite with any party, even the bureaucracy if the latter came forward with some scheme of progress. That was nationalism Whhtever the relief, whatever the conditions imposed, the Nationalists would not say that they were not prepared for the Quarrels they had with the Moderates but they must learn the lesson of settling these by sitting together. Differences there must be, but they must learn the important political art of finding out a *via media* for realising the goal common to both. Those in whose power it was to grant concessions were too shrewd and unless they borrowed a part of their shrewdness, they would set one party against the other. The amendment was unsatisfactory but the spirit of it was that the Moderates were willing to work with them. The fear of the Moderates that the Nationalists would swamp the Congress was groundless and entertained through the ignorance of the Congress constitution. He would not have advised them to join unless he was assured of an indication in the amendment of the spirit of reconciliation on the part of the Moderates, besides a compromise never meant the triumph of one party. They should accept it and yet declare that some further work was still to be done, but from within. He concluded by exhorting them to pass the Resolution, framed after a heated and careful discussion in the spirit not of contentiousness but of calm and dispassionate judgment.

MR. GANDHI'S WARNING.

Mr. Belvi endorsed Mr. Tilak's statement and stated they did not wish to unite temporarily but for ever.

Mr. Gandhi who spoke in Hindustani, said that nothing so good had been done in India for many years as this compromise but he warned the Nationalists that if they passed the Resolution in the idea that after joining the Congress they would drive away their opponents in it, neither the Congress nor themselves would gain anything, nor the country. He himself was neither a Moderate nor a Nationalist.

Many other speakers followed, including Mr. Paranjpe, Mr. Karandikar, Mr. Vallabhdas and Dr. Munje.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Other resolutions were passed regarding forest grievances, the Karnatik College and Kulkarni watans. The Resolution on education expressed strong disapproval of the reactionary policy of the Government in educational matters.

The Conference mourned the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Keir Hardie, and Mr. Subramania Aiyar.

Mr. Ketkar invited the Conference to Nasik next year and expected it would be a united conference.

The President made a felicitous speech and expressed gratification that an increasing number of the best intellects took interest and part in the Conference which then closed.

Mr. B. G. Tilak on Sunday night presided over a large open air meeting at which a District Committee of the Paisa Fund was established with the Hon. Mr. Belvi as its chairman.

A RESUME OF FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

BELGAUM, April 29.

Belgaum, which has been aptly described as the poor man's Mahableshwar, has this week been experiencing a great outburst of political enthusiasm. The fact that it has long been recognized as the stronghold of the Nationalist party might have led one naturally to expect this. The enthusiastic popular demonstrations which marked the proceedings of the Conference inside the pandal and outside brought home to the mind of any observer, whatever the trend of his political thoughts, the influence which conferences deliberating on public questions exercise over the people and the consequent need of stimulating that interest by the organization of proper educational propaganda.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi decided wisely to make a brief speech. He began by referring to the "abortive efforts" made by a "few short-sighted, unpatriotic and negligible local detractors, not only to obstruct in most insidious ways the Reception Committee in making their preparations for the Conference, but in weaning some of the important communities in Belgaum from any association with the organisers of this year's Conference." The greatest interest has been evinced in this Conference, because it is generally understood to be the last provincial conference organised by what is known as the Nationalist party. The most important portions of the speeches of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Conference were thus naturally devoted to the consideration of this question. As Mr. Belvi said, the main work that the Conference had to do was to decide finally the important problem of a *rapprochment* between the two sections of political workers in Western India. In fact the amendment to the constitution of the Indian National Congress made at its last session makes it imperative that the question should be settled once for all, especially as the amendment embodied the genuine desire of those responsible for it to meet the Nationalists half-way. More than this, whatever might have been the reason for the existence of two divided camps in the Indian political field, the new situation created by the war with its promise of a far-reaching reconstruction of the position of all members of the Empire urgently demands that there should a unanimity of demand as well as action as far as the political re-adjustment of this country is concerned.

NOTHING TO GIVE UP.

Mr. Khaparde,—who described himself as "an humble Indian Nationalist, glorying in the part played by my friends and comrades, and proudly carrying the trophy of nine years of peaceful war in the shape of the rehabilitated character of the Indian National Congress as the unofficial parliament of the people",—stated in reference to this question that there was nothing to compromise or to give up, but every inducement—for each party to put forward its best." "It did not mean" he said, "that the moderates were to be converted into Nationalists or *vice versa*, but it meant the finding of a *via media* for both parties to work harmoniously together for the good of the country." "We have been all engaged," he added, "both moderates and Nationalists, consciously or otherwise, in doing all that we can to improve the status of our mother-country; and one has according to his temperament tried one way and the other for the same reason has tried the other way, and now there is an opportunity which may not recur for centuries when, if we but unite our forces, we stand the greatest chance of success. Shall we then (he asked) so unite or remain apart? A similar recognition of the urgency of a solution of this question prompted Mr. Belvi, who requested his hearers with all the earnestness that he could command to consider and decide it in a broad and statesmanlike spirit, like sober and sensible patriots who will rise superior to considerations of personal *pique* and who will do nothing impulsively and lightly.

THE PRESIDENT ON SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Next to this question the subject which occupied Mr. Khaparde's chief attention was self-government. The arguments for the introduction of substantial measures of self-government immediately after the war have gained force as a result of the part which the representatives of the colonies have been recently allowed to play in Imperial politics. The agents of the Colonies by entering the Cabinet will and are bound, as Mr. Khaparde said, to enlarge the functions of that Imperial body so as to bring the whole of the United Kingdom and the overseas dominions within the sphere of its action. If this contingency happens, Indians, if they are not given self-government would have to be, Mr. Khaparde pointed out with pertinent emphasis, the subjects, not only of Great Britain, but also of all its self-governing. Colonies. Why, he asked, is the whole Empire at war with the Central Powers? If it is, as it has been so often said, purely to maintain the integrity and independence of the smaller states of Europe, local autonomy would appear to be the corner-stone of the Empire. Indians are therefore seeking, Mr. Khaparde rightly said, what is justified by reason, appears to be implanted in human nature, is esteemed by their fellow-subjects all over the Empire, and is looked upon with favour by the Imperial Government itself. Mr. Khaparde then proceeded to announce the formation of a Home Rule League for Bombay, C. P. and Berar with the object of striving, by all constitutional means, to attain Home Rule or Self-Government for India and of educating and organizing public opinion in the country towards the same purpose. The raising of the question of a Home Rule League at this stage soon after the decision arrived at at the last session of the Congress and the adoption of a scheme of continuous educational propaganda is obviously inadvisable. The proper course for the present would certainly have been to carry on the work of educating public opinion decided upon by the Congress.

VOLUNTEERING AND THE WAR.

Another subject of supreme and immediate importance on which Mr. Khaparde dwelt was the question of volunteering and war. The feeling of proud satisfaction, which every Indian feels at the glorious achievements of Indian soldiers, is marred, he pointed out by a sense of sorrow. "Colonies" he said, "maunfacture their own arms and munitions, train their own soldiers and send them out to battle under their own leaders. We do, or rather can do, none of these. Volunteering has been denied to Hindus and Mahomedans alike and the warlike races who converted their swords into ploughshares under Pax Britannica have now per force to stick to their agricultural labour and have not the opportunity to tread in the footsteps of their forefathers and proudly march to defend their own homes and hearths." The question, he added, has been put from the Congress and other platforms in all parts of the country, and yet has not received a satisfactory answer to this day. It was hoped that at this particular juncture of circumstances created by the war the racial disability would be removed. But the portents, Mr. Khaparde concluded, are otherwise and the sense of disappointment is so great that it cannot be concealed under a soft phrase and a gilded metaphor.

BOMBS ON CROWDED CHURCH.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

An east coast watering place in England was visited by a Zeppelin in the early hours of Saturday morning April 1. The result, says the "Daily Mail" correspondent, was a large amount of damage in a limited area, and a regrettable loss of life, the victims at the time of writing numbering twenty-four.

The Zeppelin, which had come along the coast, was said by eye-witnesses to be apparently about to cross seaward when a gun was fired at it. The Zeppelin stopped, and then, coming over the southern end of the town, began to drop bombs. Two fell on a church. The building practically collapsed, burying those inside in the debris.

As quickly as possible ambulance men and a number of police constables began the work of rescue. As the dead were discovered they were taken to a place in the vicinity, while the wounded, estimated at between forty and fifty, were taken to local hospitals. Many had been very badly injured, and in some instances fatal consequences are feared.

It is stated that only two persons connected with this building escaped injury, They were standing outside the door and were knocked down by the explosion.

A few yards to the rear is a large public building, on which one bomb was dropped. It struck the back portion, badly damaging it and completely wrecking the office of one of the officials. So far as is known only these three bombs were dropped. The damage was confined to an area of a few hundred yards, but all the houses in the vicinity suffered.

In close proximity to the public building is a large house occupied by a magistrate. On the first landing was a large stained-glass window, which was blown out bodily, while all the other windows were shattered. The owner, who was outside at the time watching the Zeppelin, said in an interview that he is convinced the airship would have gone on its way unaware of the localitiy had not a gun been fired. It stopped at once, and then the trouble began. In his opinion the engines were not working smoothly. The airship hovered about over his house for two or three minutes, and then passed along to the two buildings where the bombs, fell, after which it made a small circle and disappeared in the direction of the sea, having been over this part of the town for fifteen minutes.

CHILDREN IN CUPBOARDS.

The absence of any casualties to the occupants in the houses in the vicinity is due to the fact that they kept indoors. The majority of people put their children in the cupboard under the staircase, previous experience here having shown that this is one of the safest places during an attack by bombs.

The fact that only three bombs were dropped, and all of these within a limited circle, suggests that the crew of the Zeppelin had not much knowledge of their situation. This view is supported by the fact that adjacent to this place is a large town which the Zeppelin made no attempt to visit, as assuredly it would have done had its occupants realised where they were. The escape of the town in question was undoubtedly due to the total obscuring of the lights, including those on the railway.

There is nothing of the slightest military value in the town on which the bombs fell, so that the dropping of the bombs was an act of wanton destruction.

After the outrage there was a generally expressed opinion that the Government still fail to recognise how accessible is the east coast to Zeppelins and the imprative need for a better system of protection than has been provided.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

COMMISSIONER AND SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

NEW MUNICIPAL BANNER.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, a lively debate occurred on the Hon. Mr. Setalvad's proposition to adopt the Schools Committee's Report against a proposal to so amend the Municipal Act as to empower the Commissioner to attend meetings of the Schools Committee. An amendment accepting the suggestion of Government was rejected and the Schools Committee's Report was adopted. An offer of Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy for a new banner was accepted.

At the outset Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna moved that Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith be re-appointed Hydraulic Engineer of the Bombay Municipality for a further term of five years from the 7th June 1916 on a salary of Rs. 1,800 per mensem.

Mr. Sethna said Mr. Trivess Smith's work had been completely satisfactory. It was in his time that the duplication of the Tansa Main was commenced and completed, and Mr. Cadell had acknowledged the good work done by him in supervising it. In re-appointing a capable officer like Mr. Trivess Smith, the Corporation were consulting their own interests.

The motion was carried.

COMMISSIONER AND SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Corporation considered a report from the Schools Committee regarding the Government proposal to legislate with a view to enable the Municipal Commissioner to be present at the meetings of the Schools Committee. The report, which has already been published in the "Chronicle" stated that the functions to be exercised by the Schools Committee are clearly defined and vested by statute in them and therefore, in view of the Schools Committee, it is not only absolutely unnecessary, but altogether inappropriate to provide for the Commissioner being present and taking part in the deliberations of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad moved that the Corporation concur in the Schools Committee's views and that the President be requested to address Government accordingly.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad asked the members to accept the Committee's report. It was true that the Commissioner attended the meetings of the Corporation and its Standing Committee, but from this they could derive no analogy to the Commissioner's position with regard to the Schools Committee. The Commissioner was the executive officer of the Corporation and the Standing Committee and it was only right and proper that he should attend the proceedings of those bodies. But the position of the Schools Committee was entirely different. As far as education was concerned the Schools Committee was its own executive body. It stood to the Corporation in the same position that the Commissiner stood to the latter.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he had been told some years ago by the then Commissioner Mr. W. D. Sheppard that he thought the Commissioner should be empowered to attend the meetings of the Schools Committee. The speaker added he would like to know in what way the Commissioner's presence at the meetings of the Schools Committee would be harmful. He moved as an amendment that the letter be recorded and Government be informed that the Corporation saw no objection to the proposed change in the Municipal Act, enabling the Commissioner to attend the meetings of the School's Committee

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said the Commissioner's presence would be a great help to the Schools Committee.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji was in favour of the original motion. The Schools Committee was entirely its own executive body and he did not see how the Commissioner's presence could be of help to it.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the Commissioner's presence would be a botheration to the Schools Committee.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The Hon. Mr. Dinshah E. Wacha said the question was a constitutional one. When the Municipal Act was first passed and later when the question was discussed between Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Stephenv Edgerley, it was emphasised that there should be a specially executive body to look to primary education in the city. After much cogitation it was resolved that as far as the Schools Committee was concerned its work should be kept entirely separate. There had been no question of any extravagance on the part of the Committee. In such constitutional matters they should not make sudden changes. He was afraid that for some time past the rights of the Corporation had been encroached upon and he thought the Corporation would commit a grave mistake in allowing that state of encroachment to continue.

Sir Sassoon J. David was in favour of the amendment. He said that on several occasions when the Budget was being discussed it was found that the Standing Committee had no ready figures of amounts required by the Schools Committee, and they had been told that the Commissioner had no right to criticise those figures. It would be much better if the Commissioner had some voice as regarded the Schools Committee.

COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner, said the object of the Bill was not to encroach upon the executive powers of the Schools Committee. The proposed amendment of the Act was based on the consideration that the Commissioner was responsible for the framing of the Budget and it was ffelt by his predecessor that it would be in the interests of the Corporation and the Schools Committee if the Commissioner knew more about the finances of the Committee by attending its deliberations. There was certainly no idea that the executive powers of the Committee should be encroached upon.

HON. MR. SETALVAD'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad replying on the debate, said they were told that the Standing Committee and Mr. Sheppard and Mr Cadell wanted this change to be made in the Act. The speaker enquired why in that case they had not come to the Corporation and asked for the change. That would have been the right and constitutional way of dealing with the matter, but nothing of the kind seemed to have been done. It appeared that somebody, it must be Mr. Cadell, had approached Government in the matter, and this was the first time that they heard of the proposed change, from Government. He regretted this departure from the constitutional procedure which should have been adopted in the matter If the Standing Committee and Messrs. Sheppard and Cadell had been of the opinion they were credited with, it was their obvious duty to come to the Corporation, take them into their confidence and discuss the question on its merits. Mr. Wadia wanted the Commissioner to check the expenditure of the Schools Committee. It would mean this the Commissioner might say he did not want a particular appointment to be made. This would be turning the Schools Committee into a department under the Commissioner and would be subversive of the whole position.

AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Wadia's amendment, being put to the vote, was defeated, and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad's original motion was carried.

A NEW MUNICIPAL BANNER.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy offering for the acceptance of the Corporation a new Municipal Banner, the one in use now having in his opinion got very old.

Mr. Byramji's letter has already been published in this paper.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the offer be gratefully accepted.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was of opinion that the old banner should be retained for it showed the antiquity of the Corporation.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy should have contributed the Rs. 1,000 to the War Relief Fund instead of offering the sum to the Corporation for the purpose of having a new banner.

Mr. S. C. Dhondi thought the offer should be accepted as this would encourage other members of the Corporation to put their hands into their pockets.

MR. WACHA'S LOVE FOR OLD BANNERS.

The Hon. Mr. Dinshah E. Wacha said he had a good deal of sentiment for tattered banners. Old banners were good banners and they knew regiments valued old banners bearing on them the names of the battles they had fought. The speaker further said the Corporation had better be content with the old banner. If and when the Corporation needed a new banner they could easily spend Rs. 1,000 out of the municipal funds for the purpose. What was it that somebody should offer them the sum for their banner, because his forefathers had been members of the Corporation? They could very well spare that sum from the Corporation treasury. He moved, as an amendment, that the letter be recorded.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar seconded the amendment.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said it would be ungracious on their part to decline the offer. He did not know how they could lose by having a new banner.

Mr. H. P. Modi said he congratulated Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy upon his generosity and the excellence of the idea of the offer.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha's amendment being put to the vote was lost, and the original motion was carried.

(Continued from Column 6.)

fare, are you not the most glorious of conquerors?

I know that you weep, that mourning spreads, that the hearts of mothers and wives are broken. Lives are being lost on the banks of the Yser. The imprisonment of the nation on its own soil is sadly prolonged. . . . You will admit that I have never hidden my fears from you. I have preached patriotism to you, because it is a derivative of the main Christian virtue, charity. But from the beginning I have let you see that, according to my presentiment, our ordeal would be long and that success would be attained by the nations who should most endure. The conviction, natural and supernatural, of our final victory is, more deeply than ever, anchored in my soul. . . . We shall win; but we are not yet at the end of our sufferings. France, England, Russia have pledged themselves to make no peace until Belgium has recovered her entire independence and has been largely indemnified. Italy, in her turn, has adhered to this pact. Our future is not in doubt, but we must prepare for it.

The pastoral concludes with an injunction to trust God and to continue instant in prayer.

MORAL TRIUMPH OF BELGIUM.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S LENTEN PASTORAL.

"WE SHALL WIN, BUT THE END IS NOT YET."

"The Times" publishes the following extracts from the Lenten pastoral letter which Cardinal Mercier addressed to the Belgian clergy upon his recent return from Rome and which gave so much umbrage to the German Governor-General von Bissing:—

After expressing his joy at being once more among his fellow-countrymen, and saying that his journey "had been blessed beyond anything he had dared to hope," Cardinal Mercier adds:—

There are many things which I cannot say. You will understand me. Our abnormal position prevents me from laying before you open-heartedly exactly what is in my soul—that is to say, what is best and most intimate, what, coming from on high and affecting you most nearly, is my firmest support and would be for you, could I speak, of strongest comfort. But you will not doubt my word; you will believe me when I tell you that my journey has been specially blessed, and that I return happy *very* happy.

THE POPE'S ANGUISH FOR THE BELGIANS.

The Holy Father's kindness was touching. From the moment of my arrival he took me in his arms, asked me to visit him as often as possible, allowed me to tell him everything, to confide everything to him, to think aloud before him. . . . Paternally he consoled enlightened, and encouraged me. He understands and shares our care for our religious liberties and our patriotism. His deepest thought, which I eagerly gathered for you, was summed up in a dedication written with his own hand below his portrait—"Upon our venerable brother, Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, we bestow with all our heart the Apostolic Benediction, with the assurance that we are always with him, and that we share his sorrow and his anguish, since his cause is our cause also."

The pastoral continues by stating that the Pope, on being told by Cardinal Mercier that the Belgian clergy would ask their flocks on the first Sunday in May to make general communion "for the intentions of his Holiness," replied:—"And as for me, my 'intention' is Belgium." Encouraged by this reply Cardinal Mercier wrote to the Cardinals in Paris, London, Armagh, and Italy, in order that the same Eucharistic prayer may be offered on the first Sunday in May. He believes that this prayer will hasten the "glorious resurrection" of Belgium.

Turning then to the position of Belgium, Cardinal Mercier speaks of the acclamations with which the Belgian name was received everywhere on his journey in going and coming. He continues:—

Let us even suppose that the final issue of the gigantic duel now being fought in Europe and Asia Minor should be uncertain, one fact is already established in civilization and in history—the moral triumph of Belgium. In unison with your King and Government you have made an immense sacrifice for your country. Out of respect for your word of honour, in order to affirm that, in your consciences, right goes before everything, you have sacrificed your possessions, your hearths, your sons, your husbands, and, after 18 months of constraint, you remain as proud of your deed as on the first day; heroism seems so natural to you that you have no thought of gaining by it glory for yourselves. Had you been able, like me, to go beyond our frontiers and see Belgium from outside, . . . you would realize better the magnanimity of your bearing, and your souls would have thrilled with joy and even, I think, with pride. . . .

THE MOST GLORIOUS OF CONQUERORS.

You may remember that 15 months ago I said to you:—"Highly-placed men who ought to have judged things from a loftier point of view did not scruple to say. But why did Belgium need thus to sacrifice herself for the defence of her soil? Would not a verbal protest have sufficed, and would it not have saved her from the havoc that has brought her to the verge of ruin?" This language revolted me, as I told you, and more than once I then let my indignation have free rein.

In no quarter is such language now to be heard. The moral level of neutral peoples, or of peoples formerly neutral, has risen. The spirit of sacrifice is understood; homage is done to it. Others are grateful to you for it; you are admired; your generation has taken its place gloriously in history. Is not that a conquest, my brethren? And, in the same measure that moral welfare is superior to material wel-

(Continued in Column 5.)

MILK SUPPLY OF CITIES.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

PROPOSED EXPERIMENT AT POONA.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to consider measures for the improvement of the milk supply in large cities in the Bombay Presidency have issued a lengthy report, in the course of which they state:—

The economic side of the question was considered with particular reference to Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona, Sholapur and Hubli, which were taken as typical large cities of this Presidency. The matter was not considered in detail with regard to Bombay City since it was recognised that the conditions of Bombay were special, and it was understood that a separate Committee was considering the matter with reference to Bombay. Certain aspects of the Bombay milk trade, however, received attention.

The economic equiry fell under the following main headings:—(1) The supply of milk to large cities as regards—(a) Quantity, (b) Quality—(i) cleanliness; (ii) purity (freedom from adulteration). (2) The effective demand for milk on the part of the different classes, and the uses to which milk is put. (3) The sources and agencies of the present milk supply. (4) Methods to increase the supply and improve the quality of the milk.

As regards the quantity of the milk the available supply per head of population works out at—Ahmedabad .24 lb.; Surat .36 lb.; Bombay .27 lb.; Poona .21 lb.; Sholapur .13 lb.; Hubli .16 lb.

QUALITY.

As regards the quality of milk there is a general complaint from all sides that the conditions under which a large part of it is produced and handled are insanitary, that much of it is dirty and most of it adulterated. It is a matter of common knowledge that the condition of most cattle-sheds is such that milk drawn in them is very liable to contamination, and that little or no care is taken to secure the cleanliness of the animal or of the milker before milking is commenced, or to protect the milk from contamination during transit or before sale. The work done in Bombay by Dr. L. L. Joshi indicates the presence in commercial milk of manurial and other contamination (*vide* Paper read by Dr. Joshi at the All India Sanitary Conference, 1914, and the Paper by Dr. Joshi in the "Journal of Dairying and Dairy Farming in India" for October 1915. The contamination of milk has been little studied in other cities.

As regards adulteration of milk in Poona, analyses made by Dr. Mann of samples purchased in the milk market gave the following results:—

(i) One sample bought at 4 seers per rupee was genuine.

(ii) Of three samples bought at 5 seers per rupee two had water added to the extent of 10 per cent of the original milk.

(iii) Of three samples bought at 6 and 7 seers per rupee all were adulterated to the extent of one-half of added water.

(iv) Of three samples bought at 8 and 9 seers per rupee all were adulterated to the extent of 135 parts of water for every 100 parts of original milk.

ADULTERATION IN GUJERAT.

In the case of milk retailed in the Poona milk shops the extent of adulteration is even worse. These figures refer to milk brought into the city from outside villages. In Gujarat the milk trade of cities is in the hands of Ghanchis, or milk sellers, who advance money to villagers to secure their daily milk supply. These Ghanchis are said to make periodic tests of the milk brought them by villagers, and in this way secure the milk unadulterated to a very great extent; but the public do not therefore get the benefit of pure milk. On the contrary, the Ghanchis systematically adulterate the whole milk either with separated milk or with water, and since they hold a practical monopoly of the sale of milk from outside, the only way to obtain pure milk is to come to special terms with a Ghanchi. In this way a regular customer, who is prepared to pay, can secure milk without risk of any further adulteration than may have been done by the producer.

In view of these deficiencies in cleanliness and purity it is everywhere recognised that the best way to obtain clean and pure milk is for a man to keep his own cow or buffalo, and this accounts for the large number of such animals kept in large cities for domestic milk supply. Failing that, the next best way is to make permanent arrangements with a gowli for a daily supply of milk and to see the milk drawn. In some towns it is the custom for gowlis to bring their buffaloes round to customers' houses,, in others to definite milking stands, and in others again the customers go to the gowlis' sheds to personally superintend the milking and carry off the purchase. In such ways pure milk can be obtained by regular customers who are prepared to pay high and take trouble. It is the casual purchaser who buys milk in the market, shops or streets who is the chief sufferer.

INFANT FEEDING.

A consideration which in Western countries gives much importance to the subject of milk supply is the widespread practice of feeding infants by artificial means, a practice which has increased much in recent years; and Major Hutchinson, Sanitary Commissioner, emphasised the great importance of breast-feeding to the health of children, as opposed to artifical feeding. The facts as regards this Presidency appear to be that breast-feeding of infants is almost universal, but in a fair number of cases, and in particular amongst the upper classes the supply of mothers' milk is deficient either in quantity or duration. In such cases breast-feeding is supplemented by artificial feeding. For this purpose cows' milk is preferred by the upper classes and goats' milk by the lower classes, but the poorer people have to be content with any kind of milk that they can get. When children are over six months of age rice kanji and coaked bread are fed to them It is believed that in some localities artificial feeding of infants is becoming more common amongst the upper classes and even amongst the poorer classes when women work in mills or engage in work which keeps them away from their homes. We have not made detailed enquiries on this point, but Rao Saheb G. K. Kelkar expressed an opinion that in Poona 60 per cent. of infants amongst the upper classes and 20 per cent. amongst the lower classes receive artificial feeding to a great or less extent.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

There is apparently a belief that the supply of milk in large towns is now-a-days less than was formerly the case. There is, so far as we are aware, no evidence that there has been any reduction in the actual quantity available, and we see no reason to believe that this is the case, but it is certain that the price of milk has largely increased of late years along with the price of other articles of food, and it is quite likely that the growth of population in large towns and the increase in tendency to tea drinking may have increased the demand for milk without proportionately increasing the supply, and so may have accentuated the difficulty.

Contrasting the milk supply of large cities in this Presidency with cities in England the striking fact is that the price in each case is about the same though in India the price of food generally is much lower than in England and the spending capacity of the people much less. The reasons for this will be considered later on but the result is that in Indian cities milk as an article of ordinary food is beyond the reach of the poorer classes.

TOWN GOWLIS.

It has been proposed in some cities to induce or compel town dairymen to remove their cattle beyond the limits of the city, and the Sanitary Commissioner expressed his objections to the presence of cattle in cities on the ground that they cause overcrowding, that in some cases they habitually feed on human excrement in the town latrines or in the outskirts of a city, and that they add to the excremental contamination of the soil. We quite agree that it is desirable to take steps to prevent milch cattle from feeding on excrement and to exclude herds of cattle from densely populated town areas; but there are often areas within city limits which are not densely populated and we think that in such places the presence of milch animals may be permitted, provided that ordinary rules of sanitation are obeyed, and would point out that within city limits the existence of an adequate water supply will often provide facilities for cleanliness which do not occur outside the city, and that sanitary regulations can be more easily enforced inside a town than outside. The great advantage that the town gowli obtains is that he can market his milk at his own door and is saved the expense of transport of milk. It is obvious, therefore, that it will penalise him considerably if he is moved to a considerable distance, and it is unlikely that in the vicinity of a large town he will be able to obtain much compensation in the way of free grazing. The success of any scheme for moving gowlis outside a town will depend greatly on the choice of the localities to which they are moved. If a site can be found which does not make the marketing of the milk too laborious and which at the same time provides better accommodation and some degree of grazing facilities, such a scheme has much to recommend it; but if these objects are not secured, the result will be to make the gowlis' business less remunerative, and so to raise the price of his milk. Subject to the above considerations we agree with the principle of excluding herds of cattle from densely populated areas.

UNNATURAL CONDITIONS.

A very unsatisfactory feature of the town gowlis' business arises from the unnatural conditions under which he keeps his animals. Except in Upper Gujarat the gowli is not essentially a cattle breeder but usually purchases buffaloes in milk and keeps them as long as they remain in milk. In some cases he has no facilities or desire to get the animals covered when they come in season. It is thought by some that the conditions under which she-buffaloes are kept by town gowlis tend to produce irregularity of breeding, but whether or not the animals come in season under such conditions with as much regularity as they do under normal conditions, the period is less likely to be noticed and consequently the animal less likely to be covered, even if a bull is available for the purpose, than would be the case if the animals were out at grass. The result is that many good milk buffaloes finish their period of lactation without having been covered, and must therefore remain dry for a period of at least 10 months, possibly much more. The town gowli is seldom in a position to keep dry animals economically, and therefore will be likely to sell such an animal for what she will fetch.

SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE.

It is thought by some that, as a result of this, good milk buffaloes go to the butcher, which under normal circumstances would continue to breed. The tendency must be in this direction, and this used to be a common feature of the business of town dairy men in England. There are, however, everywhere a number of old and unprofitable animals which are fit for nothing but slaughter, and except in the case of Bombay City we have no evidence that the number of she-buffaloes slaughtered exceeds the normal number of animals which need to be cast. If by locating the gowlis outside cities and organising them in any way, a means can be found to provide them with good bulls and with some facilities for the grazing of dry animals, it will do something to mitigate this evil in so far as it exists in the mofussil. In Bombay City the case is different. We understand that the number of she-buffaloes to be found in Bombay at any one time is about 20,000 which probably means that in the course of the year about 30,000 she-buffaloes are brought to Bombay mainly from Gujarat and Kathiawar. Of these 30,000 it might normally be expected that about 3,000 would be cast; but in point of fact we find that a much greater number than this are slaughtered in Bombay. The figures for 1914-15 show that the following numbers of she-buffaloes, all said to come from Bombay City, were slaughtered:—

Bandra slaughter-house	... 8,500
Kurla	 5,000

(The flesh of the animals slaughtered at Kurla is said to be used for the Burma dry meat trade).

Total ... 13,500

CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY.

This indicates that the conditions of Bombay result in the annual slaughter of some 10,000 profitable milch-buffaloes. Apart from the reasons already mentioned there appear to be in Bombay some special causes of this, viz., there is in Bombay a large demand for buffalo meat for the food supply of certain classes of the population and for use on ships, and we understand that the rules of the Bombay Municipality prohibit the slaughter of male buffaloes or the import of meat to the city and port except from the Bandra slaughter house. These rules artificially enhance the value for slaughter of dry buffaloes in Bombay, and must tend to accentuate this undesirable feature of the town dairyman's business. The number slaughtered is not of course, a large proportion of the stock in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and we believe that the very best animals are not sent to Bombay, and that of the animals which do go to Bombay the gowlis make arrangements to send back some of the best milkers to Gujarat when they are dry, while a class of dealers make a regular practice of buying up dry buffaloes cheap in Bombay and taking them to the grazing grounds of the Konkan and the Deccan; still, seeing that there is in many rural areas in close connection with Bombay an abundance of unprofitable buffaloes useful only for slaughter, it is unfortunate that any she-buffaloes of value as milch animals should be slaughtered, and we consider that steps should be taken to minimise the evil. This might be done by—

(1) organising or facilitating the export of valuable dry buffaloes from Bombay to grazing districts.

(2) arranging for the import of buffaloes' meat into Bombay,

(3) locating the milk animals outside the city, and importing milk from a distance.

TREATMENT OF CALVES.

Another evil connected with the town gowlis' business relates to the treatment of the calves, and this is far more serious since it applies not only to Bombay but to all large towns. The town gowli wants the buffaloes' milk and he does not want the buffalo calf, which he is unable to rear profitably. As a result he allows the calf to die of neglect, or in some places hastens matters by throwing it alive into a dust bin. This means the loss to the country every year of large number of calves of the best milk buffaloes. It is a natural result of the circumstances of the town gowli and will disappear in proportion as the town gowli disappears.

The last source of the milk supply of large cities consists of the supply obtainable from villages where the cultivators keep one or more milch animals apiece. This source of supply has been developed to a considerable extent in Gujarat but very little in the Deccan. We have no hesitation in saying that such animals are kept under the most natural conditions and that in this way milk can be produced most economically. We believe that if this supply is properly organised and developed it will be found ample for the supply of large cities.

INCREASING THE SUPPLY.

Coming to the question of the best methods to increase the supply and improve the quality of the milk of large cities, this consideration involves two distinct questions which are, however, so dependent on each other that it is necessary to consider them together. The problem may be considered in two different lights, in one of which milk appears as a valuable and desirable food and the other in which it appears as a dangerous source of infection. In Europe there are two matters which give special importance to the milk problem, viz., the extensive practice of artificially feeding infants, and the presence of bovine tuberculosis. In India the first is of much less importance and the latter is certainly uncommon. Considering milk as a food, the Sanitary Commissioner emphasised the necessity of breast-feeding for infants as opposed to artificial feeding. He regarded milk as a valuable food for older children but noted that it was bulky and expensive, and regarded it as a question whether proteid could not be better obtained for older children and for adults from cereals and pulses, than from a dear and doubtful milk supply. He stated that the fat in milk was a very valuable food but was dear, and that the fat obtained from vegetable oils was equally effective though not so palatable: while the mineral constituents of milk can be obtained equally well from yolk of egg, rice, wheat, fruit and vegetables. Finally he expressed the opinion that the faulty methods under which milk is habitually produced and handled in this country detract much from its value as a healthy food and constitute a danger to health, though he had no evidence of any connection between bad milk and the high mortality of children from dysentery, which mortality he attributed to excremental contamination of the soil producing indirect contamination of food and water. Accepting the view that milk is dear and liable to contamination the fact remains that it is a very valuable food and one much desired by all classes of Indians. We believe that the price of milk in cities can be reduced by the adoption of effective methods, and we are of opinion that such measures as conduce to this end should be taken.

RISK OF CONTAMINATION.

It is possible also to suggest measures calculated to improve the quality of the milk supply and to obviate the risk of contamination. Unfortunately the adoption of some such measures has a tendency in the first instance, at any rate, to enhance the price of milk, and so to neutralise the efforts at cheapening it which we regard as of primary importance; and we consider that any general measures which have this tendency must be postponed until the milk supply of towns has been established on a firm basis, when we believe that it will be possible to introduce sanitary control without any disastrous effect on the supply. We recognise that in taking this attitude we lay ourselves open to the charge that we are proposing to put upon town markets a large supply of milk without being able guarantee its purity or control the conditions of its production. We admit this, but consider that, speaking generally, its value as a food outweighs its dangers as a source of infection. There is little evidence that at present much disease in Indian cities can be traced to mil, though a large part the supply is undeniably impure. We quite recognise the value of sanitary measures which enlightened public opinion will accept and which can be uniformly enforced; but when the people ask for cheap milk it is no substitute to offer them dear milk coupled with sanitary regulations. any case we believe that the very general practice in this country of boiling milk before use greatly minimises the risk its conveying disease.

TRANSPORT OF MILK.

We have already stated that the most promising source of milk supply for towns lies in the villages where cultivators keep their animals under natural and economical conditions. It is from such sources that an adequate supply of milk has been secured for the cities of other countries. The transport of milk is, no doubt, a more difficult matter in hot countries than in cold owing to the rapidity with which milk goes bad; but such difficulties are overcome in high temperatures in the United States, and for some time past pasteurised milk has been sent without difficulty from Poona to Bombay (distance 119 miles). It is lack of organisation which prevents the adoption of such measures in India. We believe that the village milk supply of Gujarat is ample to provide for the cities of Gujarat and Bombay City, and in parts of the Deccan conditions appear to be most favourable, though each case must be considered on its own merits.

BUYING AGENCIES.

It may be argued that when a buying agency is established in any tract it will send up local prices. This is no doubt the case, and has occurred in the tracts of Gujarat where such agencies have been established to the great advantage of the cultivators, who produce milk; but it has also been found that the presence of a buying agency which facilitates the marketing of small lots and pays a somewhat better price, increases the supply of milk; and we wish to lay emphasis on the fact that the supply of milk in any locality depends largely on the demand, and can usually be much increased at will. The prices of ghee and mava do not admit of a better price than about 32 lbs. per rupee being paid for milk, and although in the case of ghee-making the buttermilk remains with the cultivator, this is a very unprofitable way to market milk if any method of selling whole milk is available. We believe that the marked difference in prices which is found in the towns and in the rural parts, respectively, will, in suitable localities, admit of such buying agencies being established and worked at a profit, while operating so as to increase the supply and reduce the price of milk in towns and to pay the milk producers a better price than they now obtain.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in other countries striking developments in the dairying business have been effected by the agency of co-operative societies, and we are of opinion that much progress may be made in this country by means of the same agency. In such matters as the financing of the milk producers, the joint purchase of feeding stuffs and the collection of small lots of milk there is no doubt that a co-operative society can be of much use. There is evidence that a co-operative society can undertake on a small scale the marketing of its own milk in a neighbouring town where the distance is not great; but doubts have been expressed whether a co-operative society is a suitable agency to undertake the more difficult task of handling milk for long transport or the work of retailing milk on a large scale, which demands a degree of care and activity not often found except where the retailer's personal interests are concerned. Co-operation cannot be regarded as a substitute for efficiency, and if efficiency is to be secured, the enterprise in each case must be large enough to afford the cost of capable management. The question how far co-operative societies should go in this matter, must, therefore, depend on the degree of efficiency which they can command and the question whether there are other agencies available to continue the work at the point at which they might feel disposed to leave it.

Turning to the consideration of measures for the improvement of the milk sold in cities, we believe there is in many towns a limited demand for superior milk at a price somewhat above the normal. Where this is the case and the municipality has a health officer and a staff capable of undertaking the work, we recommend the following scheme for putting on the market a "Certificated milk," which is calculated to pave the way for a general system of milk control in cities.

RULES FOR CERTIFICATED MILK SUPPLIERS.

(1) Every municipality which is furnished with a health officer and a man capable of analysing milk may certify milk the producers of which voluntarily submit to inspection and control.

(2) Every producer who wishes that his milk shall be certificated shall apply to the chief officer of the municipality, who will inform him of the conditions which have to be fulfilled before such certification can be given.

(3) The conditions of certification would be something like the following:—

(a) The producer's stables, dairy and milk to be subject at any time to inspection by municipal officers;

(b) the stables to confom to the standard laid down by the municipality in point of construction, space and ventilation;

(c) the stables to be kept in clean and wholesome condition;

(d) the milch animals to be certified as healthy by competent veterinary authority;

(e) the milking vessels to be scalded before milking, the udders of the animals cleaned and the whole operation conducted under clean conditions;

(f) the milk to be transferred and delivered in vessels into which dust and dirt cannot penetrate, and of the character prescribed by the municipality. If the milk is sold from a shop, the shop to be subject to inspection;

(g) a test to be made from time to time against adulterants and preservatives of all kinds;

(h) a simple dirt test to be made from time to time;

(i) a purity test to be made from time to time to ensure that the milk comes to the following, standard, viz.,

	Fat.	*Total milk solids.*
Buffaloes' milk	5½ per cent.	14½ per cent.
Cows' milk	3½ per cent.	12 per cent.

Inasmuch as the bulk of city milk supply comes from buffaloes, it is desirable to guard against fraud on the part of milk sellers who might adulterate buffaloes' milk heavily and then claim that it was cows' milk, and so avoid any penalty. In cases, therefore, where a man is found selling milk of a low grade which he claims to be cows' milk it will be for him to give satisfactory evidence that it is really cows' milk and not adulterated buffaloes' milk.

It will be noticed that this scheme is permissive only both to the municipality and to the milk seller. The certificate would be to the producer and not to any particular lot of milk, and would be withdrawn if the producer were found not to be conforming to the conditions. The list of certificated producers might be announced publicly, either by the Press or otherwise, and any withdrawal of certification announced in the same public manner.

NEED OF LEGISLATION.

While we have expressed our opinion that under existing circumstances a system of "certificated milk" can be introduced for people who are prepared to pay rather for a pure article, we would again refer to our opinion already expressed that it is imperative to do nothing to further enhance the general price of milk, since a large part of the population cannot afford it at present prices.

Under the existing law powers to control the milk supply are contained in sections 48 and 142 of the Bombay District Municipal Act. If the above recommendation is accepted, it will be necessary to amend these sections so as to give municipalities the power to enforce a general purity standard. We think that any such amendment should follow the lines of the English enactment which provides that when milk is found to contain less than X per cent. of milk fat or less thn X per cent. of milk solids other than fat, it shall be presumed that the milk is not genuine by reason of abstraction therefrom of milk fat or milk solids, or the addition of water. Failure to comply with the standard would then entail prosecution. It is necessary also to make it clear that all milk sold shall be presumed to be unadulterated milk from which fat has not been removed, and it must not be open to any one to escape from the regulations simply by stating that he does not profess to sell pure milk. Any municipality, however, should have the power to license definite people to sell separated milk, or such special preparations of milk as may be considered desirable.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

We are unable at present to recommend any bacteriological standard for milk; but the attention of municipal health officers should be called to the desirability of making microscopic and bacteriological examination of samples of milk. When the milk of any milkseller is found to contain bacteria whose presence indicates manurial or other detrimental pollution, the matter should be enquired into with a view to further action. If such a milk seller were "certificated" his certificate should be withdrawn until the cause of infection was removed. If it were demonstrated that milk dangerous to the health of the community were being brought into towns from certain areas it would be desirable for Government to take legal powers to enable municipalities to exclude milk coming from such areas.

CONCLUSION.

The supply of good milk at a reasonable rate to the cities of the Bombay Presidency is thus a complicated problem, but we consider, as we have indicated, that it will ultimately be solved by the organisation of supply from cultivators or others keeping cows and buffaloes under natural conditions at a distance (often at a far distance) from the town, and by improvement of transport, which will make it possible to place such milk on the market in good condition. It would seem, however, that the method of organising the supply, the part which professional gowlis should play in it, the extent to which co-operative agency can be used in doing it, the extent to which the municipalities could and should take active steps in the removal of milch animals to more healthy surroundings in thinly populated areas, and a number of other questions are matters on which data do not really exist for definite recommendations applicable at present to any particular case. We would, therefore, suggest that, with a view to dealing with these questions and realising more exactly the difficulties which will arise and how they can be met, a single large city should be selected, the whole question of its milk supply investigated, and the most suitable directions for its improvement worked out at the cost of Government. The municipality should then be approached and the suggestion be made that it should undertake the organisation of its milk supply on the lines laid down in the report of this Committee, and as indicated in detail by the investigation made. Since such a trial would be largely experimental, and would serve to clear the way for other municipalities which may afterwards take up the matter, we suggest that Government should, by grant or guarantee, take upon itself part of the cost or risk of such a pioneer undertaking.

The report is signed by Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Dr. H. Mann, and Messrs. G. R. Walker, V. H. Gonehalli, A. H. Spearman, G. K. Kelkar, S. V. Shevde, T. R. Lawrence, W. Reeves, M. G. Abhyankar, K. D. Desai and L. L. Joshi. Mr. Abhyankar, however, has signed subject to a note of dissent.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Bombay Government have issued the following resolution on the report:—

The thanks of Government are due to the Committee for the thorough manner in which they have discharged the task assigned to them and for their lucid and careful report.

Having regard to the existing financial stringency and to the necessity of subjecting the report to public criticism, Government do not propose to pass any general orders on the Committee's recommendations. They will be glad, however, if the Director of Agriculture can arrange for an experiment in the organization of the collection of milk from cultivators and its transport to urban areas on the lines indicated in paragraph 41 (last para) of the report. Possibly Poona would be a suitable site for the experiment.

THE ROYAL EXAMPLE.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF EARLIER DAYS.

The King's gracious gift of £100,000 to the Exchequer is not described as being made from any particular source. Purely from a financial point of view, writes "The Times" it must be considered therefore precisely like any other voluntary gift towards the national expenditure in a time of war from the richer classes of the community. But it is a right Royal example of patriotic desire to sacrifice personal wealth for public purposes.

It is interesting to note that the sum given by the King is equal to almost the whole amount paid to their Majesty's Privy Purse under the Civil List. By the Civil List Act of 1910, the annual sum settled by Parliament, and charged on the Consolidated Fund, to be paid by the nation towards all the expenses applicable to the support of the British Sovereign's household and the honour and dignity of the Crown, was fixed, as in the case of King Edward in 1901, at £470,000. This includes:—Their Majesty's Privy Purse, £110,000; salaries of his Majesty's household, &c., £125,800; expenses of his Majesty's household, £193,000; works, £20.000; Royal Bounty, &c., £13,200; and Unappropriated £8,000. In addition to the Civil List, his Majesty enjoys the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, which produces about £60,000 a year.

There is no exact analogy between the King's gift to the Treasury and the "voluntary contributions" which were made to the Exchequer, also to meet war expenditure, between 1798 and 1820, but the precedent is an interesting one nevertheless.

There was no income-tax in those days, and in Pitt's Budget of 1797 he proposed to raise for the war an additional revenue of seven millions by increasing what were known as the "assessed taxes," which were really a form of taxes on income. Pitt, however, stated that he was aware that by this plan many persons of large property might escape additional assessment, and he invited suggestions for securing a proper contribution from them. In the Budget discussion Mr. Speaker Addington expressed his confidence that many affluent persons would make voluntary contributions of their own accord, if invited, in proportion to their property, and a clause giving them the opportunity was introduced into the Bill. The result was that in 1798 no less than £2,132,527 was obtained in this way from voluntary gifts, and in 1799 the figure was £570,350; but in the succeeding years only smaller amounts came in, and up to 1805, when the method was dropped, the total so received was £2,923,396.

In 1817 once more authority was given to obtain voluntary contributions for the Exchequer, but only from "persons who were in receipt of public money." This was suggested by the Prince Regent having, as the clause in the Act recited, "been graciously pleased to direct certain sums to be contributed and paid from the Civil List in aid of the Public Service." But those voluntary contributions also ended in 1820, having then brought in about £83.000. Out of the £57,870 so received in 1819, the Prince Regent paid £50,000 in one sum as his contribution for the year 1818.

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AGENTS WANTED.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY SIDE.

FREIGHT MERCHANTS' LIABILITIES.

MERITS OF A COMPOSITION SCHEME.

(Before the Hon. Commissioner in Insolvency Sir John Heaton.)

INSOLVENCY MATTER No. 215 OF 1916, IN RE CHAGANDAS & CO., INSOLVENTS, KHIMJEE KESSAVJI & CO., PETITIONING CREDITORS.

This was a rule *nisi* issued on the 16th day of April last calling upon the petitioning creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication made in the above matter be not annulled.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine with the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for Chagandas & Co. in support of the rule. Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Little & Co. appeared for about 28 shippers also in support of the rule. Mr. T. J. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co. appeared for the petitioning creditors to show cause. Mr. J. B. Kanga instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co., appeared for the official Assignee in support of the adjudication order and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad instructed by Messrs. Pandia & Co., appeared for Jiwandas Pitambar and Maganlal Kallianjee.

The facts of the case briefly stated are these. Chagandas and Co. are a firm of freight merchants carrying on business in Bombay for more than 35 years. Their nature of business was to go to shippers and enter into transactions with them and give them freights by first class steamers during certain months. Owing to war the price of freight went up considerably and Chagandas & Co. incurred certain losses with the result that Devcaram Nanjee, the owner of the firm, retired to his native country. It was alleged by the petitioning creditors that Devcaram had two other partners in that business viz. Jiwandas Pitamber and Manganlal Kallianjee. But this was denied by Devcaram who said that Maganlal and Jivandas were only partners in the profits of the firm and were not partners in its losses.

The shippers experienced much difficulty in getting freight and they induced Devcaram to return to Bombay and so he came down to Bombay in November last. Towards the end of that year Chagandas & Co. were unable to meet all their engagements and they had to pay more than six lakhs of rupees by way of losses. In January matters became worse and on the 14th of that month a meeting of all the shippers and brokers was called by Devcaram and he explained to them his position. At that meeting it was resolved that a committee should be appointed of leding shippers and brokers and that Messrs. Ferguson & Co. be asked to investigate the affairs of the firm with a view to ascertain its assets and liabilities. For this purpose and in order to ascertain the extent of the liabilities of the firm to the various shippers a certain rate was fixed as a basis for such computation. The shippers and the brokers in their turn agreed not to take any legal proceedings against Chagandas & Co. pending these investigations. Messrs Ferguson & Co. submitted a report which showed the firm's assets to be roughly 11 lakhs and its liabilities 60 lakhs of rupees.

CREDITORS' APPLICATION TO INSOLVENCY COURT.

On the 13th of April the petitioning creditors presented an application to the Insolvency Court applying for an adjudication order against the firm of Chagandas & Co. In their petition they alleged that they were creditors of the firm to the extent of Rs. 1,41,156-9 and that Chagandas & Co. had stated that they were unable to pay their debts and that they had suspended payment of their debts. His Lordship made the order of adjudication on the 13th vesting all the effects of the firm in the Official Assignee.

On the 19th of April Devcaram Nanjee obtained the above rule on the ground that the petitioning creditors were not creditors within the meaning of the Insolvency Act, that there was no liquidated debt due by Chagandas & Co. to them and that Chagandas & Co. had never stated that they had suspended payments of their just and lawful debts and that the petitioners could not, according to the terms of the agreement of the 14th of January last, take any proceedings against them pending the investigation into the affairs of the firm.

A COMPOSITION SCHEME.

Subsequent to the issue of the rule a meeting of the creditors of the firm was held on the 26th ultimo when Chagandas & Co. proposed a composition scheme by which they agreed to pay 2½ annas in the rupee. It was accepted by about 31 of the creditors present but rejected by eight. The rule came on for hearing.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship after hearing the parties delivered the following judgment.

I think this petition must succeed and the adjudication must fail because I hold that the petitioning creditor was not one who came within the provision of section 12 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. The debt in question, assuming it to be a debt, was not in my opinion a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some certain future time. It was in the beginning certainly a claim, the amount of which, if contested, would have to be determined by a trial in a court of law. It was argued that it was determined by other means and that argument was based on this circumstance, viz. that Chagandas & Co. called a meeting of their creditors intimating to them that the claims against them were more than they could discharge and that a discussion should take place. A discussion did take place, which was attended by the whole body of creditors and it was found necessary that, in order to ascertain what the claims against Chagandas & Co were, a certain rate of freight should be fixed as payable by Chagandas & Co. In my opinion which is based on the documents which have been read and on the circumstances which seem to be plain enough, these rates were agreed to in order that claims might be ascertained and for the purpose of a composition. I do not hold that the ascertainment of the claims in that way, even though they were afterwards put in by the creditors and accepted by the debtors, converts those claims into a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some future time. I think all that happened was that the claims were ascertained to the satisfaction of both the sides for a particular purpose and in my opinion if that purpose fails (and that purpose was undoubtedly a composition) then the creditor can claim according to any rate that he can prove and the debtor can resist on any ground which he may be able to establish. This petition therefore succeeds with costs. Affidavits taken as read. The assets of the firm in the hands of the Official Assignee to be made over to the firm. The Official Assignee to act on the clerk's certificate.

ANOTHER PETITION.

Mr. Strangman then appeared to his Lordship on behalf of the firm of Parshotam Mathuradas & Co. alleged to be creditors of the firm of Chagandas & Co. to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs of rupees for an adjudication order against the said firm. The petition was based on grounds similar to the above and his Lordship refused to make an order of adjudication upon the grounds stated in his Lordship's judgment. The Hon. Mr. Jardine who appeared with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad for Chagandas & Co. applied for his costs. They appeared as a notice was given to them His Lordship made the order for costs. Affidavits to be taken as read.

COOCH BEHAR PALACE JEWELLERY THEFT.

ACCUSED IN COURT.

The Cooch Behar Palace jewellery theft case came on for hearing last week, before Babu Gopal Chunder Chatterjee, Fouzdar, Ahilkar. The facts of the case are, that on the morning of the 9th May, 1915, between the hours of 1 a.m. and 2 a.m., a box containing jewellery to the value of Rs. 5,00,000 belonging to H. H. the Maharani, was removed from Her Highness's dressing room, while his Highness was at a banquet of a lodge. The theft was discovered at about, 2 a.m., and immediately the police were sent for, the first information being lodged by Babu Sitanath Roy, A. D.-C. to his Highness. The services of some special C.I.D. officers from Calcutta, including those of Mr. Plowden and Rai Bahadur Ramasdoy Mukherjee, were requisitioned for the detection of the thieves. On the 22nd May, an anonymous letter was sent to H. H. the Maharajah giving a clue to the spot where the articles could be found. A well was dragged and all the articles were recovered, except one diamond ring, belonging to his Highness. For months everything was silent and news reached Cooch Behar that the diamond, without its setting had been found in Calcutta, and that a man attached to the menial staff of the Palace had been arrested. It also transpired that the man arrested had made a confession to his Highness at the Meekligunj camp on the 10th February and a few days after one Lokeman was brought under arrest from Calcutta by Prya Lal Ghose, investigating officer, and arrested within the State territory. Both these people, it is alleged, confessed before the Fouzdar; Dwwijendra Lal Sen and Kumar Kanakendra Narain were, it is alleged, implicated in the confession. Dwijendra Lal was arrested on the 25th February and Kumar Kanakendra Narain, who was under training at Hazaribagh, was ordered to report himself at Cooch Behar. He surrendered on the 5th April and was released on bail. Dwijendra's prayer for bail was rejected. On the 21st instant, the acting public prosecutor served the defence pleader with a notice saying that he would apply on the 24th instant, for an adjournment of the case. On Thursday, the pleaders for Dwijendra were informed that the case had been postponed till the 1st May. The defence opposed the petition and also contended that no order for remand could be passed in the absence of the accused. The Court ruled that as there was no judicial proceeding that day, the presence of the accused was not necessary.

IRON CROSS ROMANCES.

COMMANDER OF L 15'S DECORATION.

The special correspondent of the "New York American," who, with other neutral journalists, was permitted to visit the crew of the captured Zeppelin L 15 at Chatham on April 2, says:

There is a more than passing interest for British people in the Iron Cross which Lieutenant-Commander Breithaupt still proudly wears on his breast. It bears the date "Oct. 13, 1915," the date, in the words of the official report, of the raid "over a portion of the London area "when there were "127 persons killed or injured," all but one or two being non-combatants, mostly women and children. That the commander received the Cross for his part in that raid is clear from his own admission that before the war he was in command of a German destroyer but had since learned to handle a Zeppelin.

Ober-Leutnant Kuhne, who said he was recalled from his honeymoon to take part in the raid, did not hesitate to tell his own remarkable escape. He said: "I was in the water-tight gondola when the ship struck the water and we went underneath. I should have made no effort to escape had it not been for the thought of my bride waiting for me in Germany—my eight days' bride. The thought of her and her grief broke my determination to go down with my ship, and I smashed one of the heavy glass windows and, taking a deep breath, dived through. I fought my way to the surface and, escaping the entanglement of the gear floating on the water, seized a portion of the ship and was dragged into comparative safety, to be finally rescued by the British sailors. I was the last to leave, L 15, and as my watch stopped at 12.15 that would be the moment at which I took my plunge."

Ober-Leutnant Kuhne freely admitted that he was well acquainted with England, and asked that his compliments should be conveyed to a well-known London journalist whom he met when in London just before the outbreak of war. He has a sister married to an Englishman who is understood to live in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, one of the towns which the Germans in their official announcement falsely claim to have bombed in the very raid in which her brother's airship was wrecked.

LAHORE SANATAN DHARMA COLLEGE.

AFFILIATION GRANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 1.

Local promoters having paid and collected Rs. 50,000 locally, besides a monthly grant of Rs. 1,000 from the Maharaja of Kashmir and Rs. 100 from the Raja of Suket, the Syndicate of the Punjab University has on reconsideration decided to grant the affiliation to the Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore, up to the B. A. standard. The post of Principal has been offered to Professor Rampershad Khosla of Government College, Lahore.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate a Mahomedan named Raja Husien Tasedia Husian was charged by Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan with being in possession of 16 grams of cocaine without a license.

The accused was arrested on suspicion at Kumbharwada and cocaine was found in his possession. He pleaded guilty and having a previous conviction for a similar offence was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THIEF CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector D'Souza charged one Ramachandra Natha with theft of a watch and currency notes together worth Rs. 60 that belonged to Abdul Karim a sowar in the 29th Lancers On the forenoon of the 26th ultimo it would appear, that the sowar was bathing at one of the watertaps in the Marine Lines Military Camp and had placed the watch and currency notes tied up in a handkerchief close by. The owner being otherwise engaged the accused came up and made away with the articles. He was chased before he had gone a short distance and arrested at Hornby Road. The articles were recovered.

The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED FOR STEALING SHOES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, an old offender one Mahomed Abdulla was charged by Sub-Inspector Dadaram with having stolen a pair of shoes belonging to one Amin Mia while he was sleeping on the footpath of Duncan Road. A constable on duty pursued the accused and arrested him Pleading guilty to the charge and having had five previous convictions the accused was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—One of your contemporaries in his fifth periodical review of the letters appearing in "The Chronicle," on "Overcrowding in Trains", expresses his admiration of the zeal and perseverence of those who are engaged in the crusade against the oppression of third-class passengers; but takes exception to the allegation that the Railway Board is under the sinister influence of the Railway companies and says that it is Indian writers only who indulge in the attacks. Your contemporary does not appear to be a good student of Anglo-Indian papers. If he had been, he could not have made such an absurd statement. Many of the Anglo-Indian papers attack the Board frequently and bitterly.

From a host of such attacks I dedicate the following one to your contemporary:—

"The Railway Board is in general control of the railway policy of this country In that capacity it has to hold the scales even between what are often the conflicting interests of different administrations. Individually and collectively the Board must be above the faintest suspicion of partiality. But human nature being what it is, it is impossible for a member of the Board, and especially for the chairman who wields considerable powers independently of his colleagues, to preserve that rigorous impartiality, if he has a comfortable and remunerative seat on the London Board of a Company in view. His bias will be unconscious, but it is almost certain to be there; if it is not people will suspect its existence. *The only path of safety then is the clear and definite understanding that anyone who accepts the lucrative office of a member of the Railway Board at once and for all time forgoes the prospect of remunerative employment in the service of any of the companies with which he may have to deal in his capacity as a chairman or member of the Railway Board.* We hope that the point will be brought before the Government of India through the Imperial Legislative Council."

Unfortunately for the third-class passengers, no member of the Imperial Council, has yet recognized the disastrous effects of the anomaly. Till the anomaly is removed, we cannot expect the Railway Board to do anything substantial for third-class passengers. I might suggest that *after the war is over* public meetings should be held in every Indian town to draw the attention of the Government to the constitution of the Railway Board and to urge them to recast it.—Yours, etc.

RUSTIM.

Calcutta, April 22.

DUTCH NEWS FROM SUMATRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PENANG, April 19.

The following cables have been received from Amsterdam by the Sumatra papers:—

The Dutch have lodged a protest against Germany's confiscation of 1,000 wagons of potatoes forwarded via Germany for Austria and Switzerland.

A Hague message states that the German losses at Verdun are cruel. The 13th Brandenburg Army Corps was entirely wiped out and the 17th and 18th Corps lost 35 to 40 per cent of their effectives The food position in Holland is getting serious.

The result of the financial working of the Karachi Port Trust for the year 1915-16 is shown as follows:—Receipts Rs. 32,70,323, expenditure Rs. 37,45,616, deficit Rs. 4,75,293. The actual receipts for the year fell short of the estimated receipts by Rs. 10,84,157, while there was a saving of Rs. 4,05,157 as between the estimated and the actual expenditure. The Board resolved as follows:—The deficit should be met from the sum of Rs. 4,95,216 standing to the credit of the opening balance and the reserve fund kept intact.

PRO-GERMAN SENTIMENTS.

A CASE UNDER DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT.

A case under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the circumstances leading up to which have aroused great interest in Mid-Cheshire, came before the Eddisbury magistrates on April 3, writes the "Manchester Guardian." The defendant was a married man, of 37, named Eric Massey Lings, described as a gentleman, of Castleton House, Delamere. The charge preferred against him was that of having made certain statements likely to cause disaffection to the King. Mr. John Bennett, of Manchester, defended.

Superintendent Johnson explained that the defendant resided near the Kelsall Post Office, and on February 29 he got into conversation with the postmistress, Miss Willis, in regard to the war. During the conversation he stated that he was not an Englishman, and the British were swine. He also said he knew that Germans were fighting in the British army, and that if he was going to die the same day he would die happy if he knew the Germans had won the war. The witness interviewed the defendant when complaints had been lodged with the police, and since then his birth certificate had been produced to show that he was born in England. The facts were placed before the military authorities, who decided that proceedings should be taken. The statements made by the defendant had caused considerable trouble in the district.

A BET.

The evidence of the Sub-postmistress was to the effect that the defendant began a conversation with her on the question of his nationality by saying that she owed him a shilling. Previously she had bet him a shilling that he was British, and when he denied that he was she retorted, "If you are not British you must be pro-German." He replied, "Yes, I am," whereupon she exclaimed, "Then why don't you get away and help the Germans to fight." To that he replied that he could not get away now. The defendant further said there were 200 Germans fighting in the British army, and he knew some of their names. He spoke of the British as "dirty swine," and turning to a woman who was in the Post Office at the time he said, "If I had to die to-morrow I should die happy if I thought the Germans were going to win."

The Chairman: Did you hear him say that more than once?—Yes, repeatedly, but not that day.

Mr. Bennett: Wasn't the defendant annoyed because you called him a pro-German?—No.

Confirmatory evidence was given by Mrs. Fielder, of the Woodlands, Kelsall, and Lily McNaught, Venus Street, Liverpool, who were in the Kelsall Post Office during the conversation.

Constable Barber stated that 12 months ago he had occasion to caution the defendant as to his language.

For the defence Mr. Bennett said that the defendant was a conscientious objector with peculiar opinions. He was obsessed by those opinions, and when annoyed by being called a pro-German he said things which he would not have done had he been left alone. It was admitted that he had acted very foolishly, and the family requested him to state that they would undertake that the offence was not repeated. At the same time they pleaded for leniency in consequence of such undertaking and the fact that every member of the family of military age was serving the country in one form of another.

The Chairman (Mr. Wilbraham): What assurance can you give us that this will not occur again?

Mr. Bennett: His brother is here and will give such undertaking absolutely.

The Chairman said the Bench considered it a very serious case, and debated very seriously whether to send the defendant to prison, but they had taken into account the statement that many of his relations were serving, therefore they had decided to impose a fine of £50.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS.

APPRECIATION OF CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY'S WORKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The Superintendent of Munitions has written to the Calcutta Corporation to ask the Chief Engineer to discontinue the manufacture of one class of shells and to take up the manufacture of a larger class. In doing so the Superintendent of Munitions expressed his appreciation of the efforts made by the staff of the Corporation's workshop in overcoming difficulties encountered and of the good results obtained so far. The work done, he added, was of first class quality and reflected great credit on Mr. Longley, Superintendent of Entally Workshop, considering the labour and plant at his disposal.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford has now formally taken over the presidentship of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and of the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund from the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock, who has recently been acting as President.

Major L. Cotterill, R.A.M.C., Surgeon to his Excellency the Viceroy, has succeeded Lt.-Colonel Sir James Roberts, C.I.E., as Honorary Secretary to the above Funds.

It is proposed to convert a part of the Secretariat buildings of Eastern Bengal and Assam Government at Dacca into a hostel for Dacca College students. The college messes that are scattered all over the town will consequently be abolished, for the Secretariat buildings have room enough to house all the students. This measure will also effect a saving of a great deal of Government money which is now being spent to meet the rent of the students' messes.

BOMBS IN A SYLVAN GLADE.

FUTILE "FRIGHTFULNESS."

From a town in South-East England a special correspondent of "The Times" wrote on April 3:—

This ancient little town has stood for a thousand years far remote from the stream of history. Nothing very unusual has occurred here to disturb the daily round and common task of many generations. Now it will probably have a place for all time in the history of the Great War, for close by is a sylvan glade in which this morning 15 bombs were dropped from a Zeppelin. No person was injured, and the only material damage done was that the woman of a farm-house in a clearing of the glade had some of her windows broken and three of her fowls killed in the hen-roost.

Shortly after midnight most of the inhabitants were awakened from their sleep by a series of loud explosions. Windows rattled in their frames, sleeping rooms were lit up by red glares, and many people felt their beds shaken under them. The bombing was all over in six or eight minutes, so that only a few got to their windows, or into the street in time to see the Zeppelin disappearing.

The scene of the bombardment lies up a quiet lane from the highroad. It is the kind of place where the lover of wild flowers would soon be seeking primroses and, later on, bluebells. Hundreds of people went there to day to see the surface of the brown earth lacerated by bombs that burst, and to look down into deep and narrow holes where unexploded bombs lay embedded in the soft soil.

A MAID'S ESCAPE.

All the bombs fell near the farmhouse; one of those which failed to explode lies buried in a small plot of grass in front of the house, within a couple of yards of the hall door. The grass plot is surrounded by a low wooden fence. Immediately outside this fence there is a circular hole, wide and deep, marking the spot where a bomb dropped and burst. The other bombs fell in the glade, not more than a few hundred yards from the farmhouse. Two buried themselves intact. Those that exploded tore up the ground.

The occupants of the farmhouse had gone to bed early, as they had to be up at dawn to milk the cows. They were awakened some hours before their time by the bombardment. Panes of glass were blown in and the house rocked, but none of the family was hurt. Part of the roof fell into a top bedroom. The maid, who usually sleeps there, was fortunately away, having gone home for the week-end.

The cows were duly milked, but after that work had to be suspended, so great was the excitement caused by the continuous stream of visitors. It seems likely that for a long time to come people will come to see the sylvan glade into which the Germans threw 15 bombs on April 3, 1916. In fact the inhabitants are already talking of making history at last by putting up a pillar stone on the spot with a suitable inscription recording this extraordinary instance of German frightfulness, which—no thanks to the raiders—was so happily futile.

LIFE IN SALONIKA.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF WAR.

Salonika, being both Jewish and Christian, has two days of rest a week, and the band plays on both, writes Mr. G. Ward Price in "The Times." On Saturdays the British Army supplies the band, or sometimes two, for a Scottish regiment often sends its pipers as well. They play by the White Tower, and the occasion forms the climax of the Salonika week.

The White Tower is conventionally pointed out as the spot from which the Young Turk revolution started, but it is doubtful whether even that fateful occasion raised the excitement of the spectators to the pitch it reached at the first sight of the bare-kneed pipers strutting, skirling up and down.

CARDENING AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

Salonika is passing through a period of change. Even the White Tower itself is being modernized. From the time the Venetians built it 500 years ago until the Turks left it in the first Balkan War, it was an object of well-deserved awe. The grim old tower is now no more formidable than the Crimean cannon you find in English corporation parks. Electric light and water are laid on inside.

The battlements are used by our sailors for a signal station. They have built a hen-run on the top and laid out a flower garden with earth carried up bucketful by bucketful. They have even got a bath there, and where tortured prisoners used to groan the English bluejacket now nonchalantly takes his tub.

On the second storey of the Tower another English institution is installed. The country around Salonika is rich in archaeological remains, and has never been properly explored. The Allied Armies decided to take steps to preserve the relics that they found for the benefit of the Greek Government, to whom such discoveries naturally belong. A well-known English professor of archaeology was here already as a lieutenant in the R.N.V.R., and he was put in charge of the collection of British finds, which he is arranging as a local archaeological museum in the White Tower.

One of the agreeable surprises about Salonika has been that its winter climate turned out far more genial than was expected, though now and then we have a day or two of drenching rain that make even Manchester men feel at home. When the clouds take a holiday, like to-day, the Salonika Force is really to be envied. The sun is brilliant and just strong enough to give you the delightful sensation of being warmed gently through your clothes for the first time.

DEFENCE OF VERDUN.

FRENCH TENACITY.

ALLIES AND THE OFFENSIVE.

The advance of the German attack in the Bois d'Avocourt, which circles to some degree round the French left wing, was achieved by the use of liquid fire, which has been one of the most detestable of the murderous devices introduced by the Germans into the present war, writes the military correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." It is, of course, absurd to complain of any belligerent making use of a new device, however disagreeable, which gives even temporarily a marked ascendancy to his cause. But although there is no mathematical line of demarcation, yet it is true that the use of any new weapon which fails to achieve substantial results, and which only adds to the suffering and horror of the strife, is as foolish as it is loathsome, and must in the long run injure the unchivalrous side which uses such expedients. For the nations of Europe must eventually conclude peace with one another. Jets of flaming liquid inflict ghastly wounds, but no important success has been or will be won by this new weapon.

On the other hand, respect is due to the persistence and skill with which the enemy maintains the pressure all along the threatened position while driving tremendous blows at the exposed flanks. The valour and tenacity of the French army has so far frustrated all his efforts, though it is still too early to sing Te Deums. General Petain is reported to have said that a definite decision is to be shortly expected and this extension of the struggle will be so costly to the hostile infantry and to his stores of projectiles that if Verdun is in French hands this day week the frontier fortress is very unlikely to change hands. The short advances of the enemy into the battered ruins of the hamlets which lie at the foot of the main French position indicate that his will to conquer is not yet broken, but do not compromise the scheme of defence. As long as the hardly contested heights known as 304 and Mort Homme on the left bank, and the Douaumont plateau and Cotes de Meuse, south of it, on the right bank, are held by our Allies, the Verdun series of battles yield a net advantage to the French, and are well known to have cost an appalling price, both in life and fighting power of all sorts, to the Germans.

POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS

Assuming that the Germans will be defeated at Verdun, as the most probable outcome of the present state of affairs, the Allied Commanders-in-Chief must anxiously consider how best to turn their victory to account. After a successful defence the usual sequence is a counterstroke by the defenders delivered with the utmost violence of which they are capable before the beaten side has had time to recuperate, to reorganise and refit his shattered troops, and to reinforce them with fresh levies. In the actual theatre of war the foe has the opportunity of seeking shelter behind the most formidable natural defences, which could not be stormed without serious loss, and, moreover, the greater part of his army will not have suffered the demoralisation, because it will not have joined in the unsuccessful attack. One of the most successful counterstrokes in history was Wellington's attack which decided the battle of Waterloo, but then the whole French army had been exhausted by repeated and unsuccessful attacks against the British line, so that the mass of the British cavalry, suddenly descending in full career upon their ranks, turned the tables against them. The German army is differently situated, and would oppose fresh troops to our offensive, but the line it has to guard is so extensive that these troops may not suffice to hold it. Indeed, it is morally certain that they would fail to stand if the counter-attack of the defending army were delivered with the utmost possible skill, rapidity, and intensity. It is therefore possible that the definite defeat of the Germans at Verdun may be followed by the victorious counter-attacks on a great scale of the defending host.

COUNTER-ATTCK.

Although Verdun is at present the focus of the gigantic war, yet there is another theatre second only in importance to Northern France, and that is Russia. In order to strike at the Central League with the full military force of the Alliance, no scheme of general offensive is satisfactory which does not permit of the concurrence of the main strngth of the reorganised Russian army, but, owing to weather conditions, this co-operation cannot be looked for till later on. The German effort was thus artfully planned in that it anticipated the contingency of a general Allied offensive on both fronts by moving at a season of the year when the main body of the Russians was restricted to minor operations by the state of the country and climate. The Allied Supreme Command has, therefore, to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of immediately following up their anticipated victory, and no doubt they will be guided by information at their disposal in making their choice. Two strong motives exist for delay. The first is that we can endure the process of attrition engendered by the prolongation of the trench warfare better than our enemies. Indeed, we are actually gaining by it, for every day under arms makes our emergency army more military, more formidable.

The second advantage to the Allies in the West to be gained by postponing their great blow consists in this: The best chance for all attacks to succeed with the maximum of good results depends on their falling upon the attacked side as a surprise. Now the protraction of the struggle must present opportunities both for tactical and strategical surprise which the actual situation does not permit. If we follow up the repulse of the Crown Prince's army by a rapid and general counter-attack on the German entrenched lines the shape and general direction of this attack will be easily foreseen by the German General Staff, and to some extent provided against, so far as military skill and foresight can go, to foil the attack of superior forces. The trend of events, however, is bound both to weaken the infantry fighting against us and to open the door to fresh combinations.

A SNAPSHOT OF PARIS

FEWER SIGNS OF WAR THAN IN LONDON.

To those who have loved Paris in the peace days of a bygone age she now comes even nearer the heart, observes a writer in the "Westminster Gazette."

Before August 1914 Paris was like some lovely woman, glittering with jewels, firing the imagination, and fanning the senses; now she is the embodiment of a beautiful soul; the jewels and gorgeous raiment are laid aside, and seeing her without them one realises how they were but outward ornament, and that now she is fairer than ever; with that beauty made perfect through suffering, with that deepend look in the eyes that only comes with knowledge of the valley of the shadow. Such was the Paris of peace, such is the Paris of war.

Coming from London, the mental atmosphere of the capital of France strikes sharply. It is not what her people say or don't say, nor is it their appearance nor their demeanour. It is something intangible, indefinable, but it is there, close to you, touching you all the time.

There is a quiet cheerfulness, a confidence, a one-ness in the air, electrical, magnetic, that communicates itself to the ally within her gates, and infuses new life and hope and courage.

One talks to all and sundry; the shop-woman (there are hardly any men left in the shops), the taxi-drivers, the hotel people and their managers, the leisured Parisians of former days, the minister in his office, it is all the same, the quiet confidence, the steady endurance, the faith that wins, these are the golden threads on which each French soul is strung these great and terrible days. All the latent nobility and chivalry of France have sprung full-armed to life.

The streets show in some ways fewer signs of war than London, in others more

FEWER SOLDIERS.

There are, of course, far fewer soldiers, no military bands, or squads of drilling men. The soldiers in Paris are either there on a few days' leave (on permission), or they are the wounded and convalescents. Alas! many one sees are disabled, with only one leg or one arm, or, worse still, blind. There seemed to be very few wounded—or at any rate disabled—officers going about.

Far less traffic than in London. No omnibuses of any kind, comparatively few taxis, some old, one-*horse* fiacres and their *cochers* that have crawled out again, and hardly any private motor-cars. There are trams, and the Metro trains are crowded from morning till night.

One thing is noticeable, the French woman, supreme in business, behind the counter, in nearly all other ways taking the place of the man who is fighting for France and her, has not taken to driving motors, leastways not in Paris. Possibly the reason is there are relatively so few motors that there are enough elderly or ineligible men to go round.

Most of the shops have re-opened; in such streets as the Royale, Rue de la Paix the Castiglione, and the Rivoli one can flatten one's nose as of old, and marvel at the beauties of jewels, laces, *confections*, and furs, and all that belonged to a former life.

Black is the prevailing tone of the clothes of the passers-by, but the French woman clings to her outer mourning more than does her British sister. Black and blue, those are the colours, black for the woman, blue for the soldier. If the words suggest a bruise, it is not German bruises that can kill the soul of France.

AT NIGHT.

At night the streets are considerably lighter than those of London. The Paris air being much clearer than ours, the gloom and murkiness are not so marked.

There are no searchlights sweeping the sky after dark, at least none that are visible from the main streets and thoroughfares of the city.

Christmas and New Year passed almost unnoticed. There were no holidays for workers and hard-wrought Government officials. The French do not believe in holidays and week-ends when the life of their country is at stake. A few of the toyshops had holly and mistletoe, but any etrennes and fetes were all for the soldiers, and they were well looked after.

The hospitals at that time, however were not full. They were being evacuated as much as possible; a big German offensive was known to be coming, and the French take time by the forelock. Things were more or less quiet all along the western front, the lull before the storm. It seemed impossible to realise in the every-day life that one was only sixty miles from the Boches' line. There was certainly far less talk or thought of Zeppelins there than with us.

One did not go out at night to the restaurants or theatres that are open, chiefly because of the difficulty of getting taxis.

Every afternoon the boom of big guns was heard, "essais de canons," from the forts that guard the capital, and a sense of strength and security sunded in their voices. Dirigibles and aeroplanes flying overhead were almost daily occurrences. In such ways the outward and visible signs of war were present.

The great courtyard of the Invalides was full of captured German guns (mostly from Champagne in September 1915). Every rank of cannon seemed to be there to the untrained eye, from great belching-mouthed monsters on high carriages—were they howitzers?—through a gamut of field-guns to machine-guns and the queer-looking little trench mortars sitting on four legs, for all the world like frogs in their attitude; luckily, their ugly German croaks had been silenced. There were prisoner aeroplanes, too, whose giant wings and bodies had been broken and crippled.

A MOVING SIGHT.

Looking down from the steps on the crowded square was a strange and moving sight. The guns, battered and rusted, grim with the dirt of mud and war, among them surged crowds of French soldiers, many with their womenkind, showing off the spoils of hard-won victory. As one watched the hard-gritted faces with the eyes alight under the blue steel helmets, and listened to the strong, eager voices, one understood why those guns are in Paris.

Behind rose the shining dome of the Invalides, and one knew too that the spirit of the mighty dead who sleeps there lives on in every soldier of France to-day.

FOUR GREAT SHIBBOLETHS.

MR. EDWARD GARNETT ON AMERICAN LITERARY CRITICISM.

"The rank and file of reviewers in the daily Press (with honourable exceptions) remind one of the triumphant Ephraimites at the passage of the Jordan," says Mr. Edward Garnett in the "Atlantic Monthly." writing of American literary criticism.

"If an unorthodox artist, or poet or novelist who would pass over with his work does not frame the four great shibboleths aright, he and his book are banned and cast in derision on the rocks. These four shibboleths, tests for literary righteousness, which taken together appear to exercise the tyranny of a great superstition over the modern American imagination, might perhaps be classified as (a) the commercial-success shibboleth; (b) the moral shibboleth; (c) the idealistic or sentimental shibboleth; (d) the optimistic shibboleth.

"Why is it that the American mind as represented by its literature is so prone to accept conventional, stereotyped valuations in place of first-hand, fearless analyses? The peculiar vice of commercialised civilisation, and especially Americanised civilisation of what is useful and profitable materially with what is mean and ugly spiritually and aesthetically. The sin of ugliness is predominant in the cities. It is reflected in the mental atmosphere of the newspapers, with their unending stream of drab or sensationally coloured reports of life's multitudiness happenings.

"The ordinary man who eagerly accepts his newspaper's superficial commentaries and its jumbled scrawls and transcripts of news, served up at lightening pressure by the pressmen on the trail, does not ask that these reports shall be palpably idealised or moralised, or grossly conventionalised. But when the poet—Whitman yesterday, or Mr. Robert Frost to-day—shows us the essential beauty or force of life, working in the familiar scene, in the characteristic human impulse, the American reviewer applies instinctively his shibboleths: Is this piece of literature commercially profitable? Is it morally useful? Is it idealistically watertight? Is it happy in its ending?

"I believe firmly that American literature will count many great, original achievements within a couple of generations. All the pith and sap of a great literature are there, now inchoate in the social body, a ferment of spiritual force which sooner or later must burst into flower. The blend of buoyancy and gravity in the American temperament, of rare audacity and questioning conscientiousness, enriched by the foreign ingredients lavishly cast for generations into the national melting-pot, will find expression by and by in multiple free-running springs of original genius, in works of conquering vigour and triumphant energy. But American critics, in their aim of hailing and supporting a native American literature, must make a continuous and sustained effort to penetrate the blank, rolling mist of conventional valuations, which ever threatens to veil and smother the works of original power and beauty."

The Frontier railway extension from Lakki to Tank, via Pezu, has been opened for goods traffic.

The Government of India are about to address the Local Government on the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy urging further action for the elevation of the depressed classes. The Government of India are circulaing Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali's resolution on the Ayurvedic and Unani medicine systems to all the Local Governments for opinions. Dr. M. N. Banerji's resolution in connection with the establishment of vernacular medical schools, will be circulated shortly.

WAR'S ETHICAL VALUE.

SOME VANISHING ILLUSIONS IN GERMANY.

By far the most interesting of the German papers at present is the "Vorwarts." For amid all the outpourings of passion and hatred from the rest of the German Press, writes the Westminster Gazette," the "Vorwarts" alone contrives to keep a cool head, and to look forward to a time, when the world may live at peace again, and the peoples which are now at war may stretch out the hand of friendship to one another. The voice of reason that is raised in Germany is so small, and apparently so contemptible a thing, in the scale of public opinion in Germany, that the Censor lets the "Vorwarts" speak. The "Vorwarts" is allowed to publish the reports of Liebknecht's speeches, and to talk about patriotism in its wider sense, because, no doubt, the Censor believes that it is bringing the Socialists into contempt by the publication of such sentiments. We must not, therefore, assume that the ray of reason that we find in the pages of the "Vorwarts" illumines any considerable section of the German peop'e. But, fitful and faint as it is, it is a sign that Germany is not entirely dominated by the cult of militarism and frightfulness.

To illustrate this let us take some extracts from an article entitled "The Needs of Education in War Time," in a recent number of the "Vorwarts:"

"In time of peace the idea that war was a good educator was warmly condemned in teaching circles. But with the outbreak of war many of those who liked to think that they were the educators and leaders of the nation believed could read in the newspapers with a few exceptions eulogies on war, which must, we were told, be used in the interest of education if the trickery of the enemy was to be met. This invocation of war no doubt sprang from the intention, perhaps good in itself, to assist the blood-stained conflict on the borders of Germany with the less dangerous warfare of the pen at home. And whoever endeavoured to regard the matter in a critical spirit was either ridiculed as a "stupid-head," whose intelligence was too small to grasp the lessons of the war, or was denounced as a dangerous pessimist who had doubts about a German victory.

VANISHED ILLUSIONS.

"But the illusions about the war have now been almost as quickly and completely destroyed by the power of naked facts as the delusions about the ethical influences of war. The columns of the Press which were filled with dithyrambics about the war are now full of complaints about the growing neglect of the youth of the country. No doubt there is a good deal of exaggeration in this. But still it cannot be denied that the war has had a very unfavourable influence on youth. The facts are so plain that one cannot deny their influence.

"According to the statistics of the Central Union for the Care of Youth, the criminality of young people, in particular between the ages of twelve and fourteen, has risen about 100 per cent., as compared with the figures in time of peace. The committee that looks after young people who are brought before the Courts has shown that in the second year of the war there were 2,927 cases before the Courts, as compared with 1,723 in 1913. The inquiry has produced the very grave lesson that the crimes of youth increase with the continuance of the war. Theits and assault take the first place in the list of offences. We hope that this revelation has laid to rest once for all the catchery about the ethical value of war."

The "Vorwarts" then discusses the reasons for this increase in the criminal propensities of the youth of Germany. It discovers the reasons in the loosening of discipline at home, owing to the absence of the fathers in the field and the neglect of the homes by the mothers, who are obliged to go out to work. The schools are understaffed and the children are not kept strictly to their attendance. In many cases they have been put to work in the factories, and they have been employed on night shifts, which is especially bad for their nerves. The children wander about the streets at dark; they learn to smoke and to drink, and they visit cinematograph shows, which teach them rough and rude behaviour. In fact the war creates an atmosphere which is exceedingly bad for young people. They are taught to think that hatred and murder are good things.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS.

After discussing various measures which should be taken to combat these bad influences, the "Vorwarts" remarks that the young must be protected from the psychological effects of the war:

"They cannot be altogether removed from these influences, but the Press, which could do a great deal in this connexion, has inflicted serious injury on the education of the young in its efforts to advance the war, which are intelligible enough from the political of view. The editors, in the press of business, have given too little consideration to the effect which their incentives to hatred their representations of horrible battles, and their glorification of bloody deeds of heroism must exercise on the mind of young people. Even in the schools the pedagogic limit has been overstepped in this respect by many teachers. The teaching of patriotism, stretched to its utmost, produces only national vanity and prejudice. The result is seen too often when celebrations of victories take place. The custom, too, of celebrating German victories by holidays in the schools must be regarded as a mistaken idea on the part of the teachers. The teaching staff should regard these events as a welcome means of urging the children to greater industry and to the fulfilment of their duty as members of the community, such lessons being the foundation of the welfare of the commonwealth. But the holiday celebrations do not inculcate these lessons on the children.

It is also, indeed, time that all those who are engaged in the education of youth should take themselves to task, and endeavour to divert the minds and the thoughts of the children from the disturbing work of war to the task of building up the country again when peace comes.

THE ENGLISH ART.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR RHETORIC.

About the letters of British soldiers it was recently said in "The Times" that "the most poetic race on earth has naturally a profound distaste for fine writings." Certainly we have produced great poets, to the surprise of foreigners and even of ourselves, observes a writer in the same journal. Literature is the English art, the only art in which we greatly excel; but we wonder at our excellence when we see what a much greater command of language most foreign nations possess. Literature is speech, written instead of spoken; and how is it that we who are so little eloquent when we speak can be so eloquent in our poetry?

If we want to answer that questions, we should ask ourselves whether we really enjoy the foreign eloquence, whether we find it interesting. The answer is that we do not. We should think a man who was eloquent at the dinner table or in an omnibus, or even in his letters, a mere bore. For eloquence in ordinary speech, just because it is improvisation, must consist mainly of formulæ. No human being can find eloquent language for what he has to say on the spur of the moment; therefore, if he prefers to be eloquent, he will not say exactly what he wants to say, but something vague and general; and something, therefore, which may exhibit his command of language, but will not interest his hearers.

ENGLISH HABIT OF UNDER-STATEMENT.

Thus, if a German wished to express his present feelings towards England, he would probably try to express the general German feeling towards England in eloquent language. And the other Germans would listen patiently to him, feeling that he was doing his duty to the occasion; but they, too, would listen from a sense of duty and they would get no pleasure from the performance. At the end nothing would have been said except what they all might say. It would be merely Gott strafe England with variations. But in England we should never listen patiently to eloquence about Germany, except on a platform, where a man has to do his best and must be endured even if he has nothing but eloquence to give us. In ordinary conversation, if a man wishes to express his feelings about Germany, he must express his own feelings. We do not want a general spokesman, and we discourage 'command of language" by polite attempts to turn the subject in a club or by saying "Stow it" in a public-house. And this we do because speech, and so literature, is our national art. Speech in fact is the folk-song of our literature; and we do not want to degrade it into imitation literature. Therefore, let us hope that we never shall become a nation with a command of language. If we do that we shall have killed our folk song, and the literature that springs out of it will die. The English humour, the English habit of understatement, is itself an incessant effort to keep our speech from becoming imitation literature. When we say that a man talks like a book, we mean that he is a bore, we would rather have a book that talks like a man. Indeed a book is not worth reading unless it can talk like a man, unless it combines the life of common speech with order and eloquence; and poetry is distinguished from verse by that life. That is why poetry is so difficult. Many men can talk, and many can write verses, but few can talk in verse.

As for mere fine writing, it is like fine talking, a surrended of the one quality that gives value to writing or to talking. When a man writes or speaks of what has happened to him in battle, we want to hear about that, not about his command of language; and that fact is commonly understood in England. Therefore, because literature is our national art, we are not trained in rhetoric and we do not encourage each other in eloquent platitude. So we often seem to foreigners prosaic, until they read our poetry; and that they commonly suppose to be a miraculous freak. They are not aware that the art of speech is practised more strenuously in England than elsewhere, because it is never allowed become academic.

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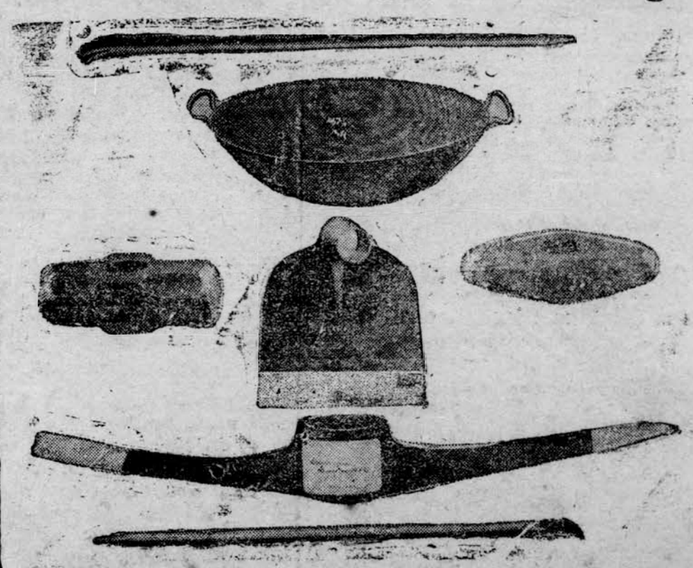

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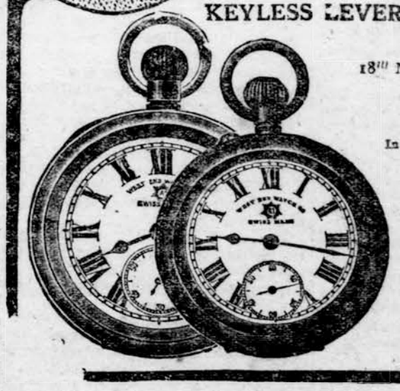

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